cial Committee. I ANNUAL PHILBRICK, WEN-EDWIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WEN-HILLES. [This Committee is responsible only inancial economy of the paper—not for any of



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGA—TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

VOL XX. NO. 16.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1006.

The following message from the Governor of Virginia was transmitted to the Legislature of that on the 12th ultimo :-

To the General Assembly of Virginia: Gentlemen.—I herewith transmit to you the accompanying letter of Thomas C. Green, some time since appointed an agent to demand from the authornies of Ohio a free negro charged with crime. His letter will explain itself.

ig. 24, 1848. Il of the Dur-na's Medicina btained imma-WILLIAMS.

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tter will explain itself.

The demand was refused; and the grounds for refusal are set forth in an opinion of the Attor-quantum of Control of Communicated to me by the premor of that State. You will discover that the Governor of that State. You will discover that the reasons assigned amount scarcely to a pretext for the diseigned of the Constitution. Common courteer required that some answer should be given to a greater that some answer should be given to a formal requisition upon that State for a fugitive from justice, made in strict conformity to the Constitution. dice, made in strict confidence, the United States. A flat refusal would exhibit plainly the grossness of the outrage inflicted in this State. The attempt at reason in the opinf the Attorney General is the flimsy veil to

over the wrong.
The Constitution of the United States provides that The Constitution of the United States provides that 'a person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from whence he fed, be delivered up, to be removed to the State laving jurisdiction of the crime. It is impossible to conceive or express more distinctly an idea or a removed. All crimes are recognized by the Conmand. All crimes are recognized by the Conoral law or the statute of any State, is a matter of ort of moment. To surrender a murderer is no harged with any crime whatever, made so by the two of the State where it may have been committed. But argument upon this subject is useless. All and upon the bare reading the Constitution. Those whose minds are jaunced by fanaticism would not be convinced by any reason which human wit could devise, nor controlled by any obligation which religion itself might im-

This sort of thing is of frequent occurrence, and must be remedied. If the Federal Government fails hands; for our citizens are entitled to ample protecplish this great end for which it is instimed is deserving of neither the respect nor the sup-

ort of free and enlightened men.
I am of opinion, that a system of taxation under license law can be so arranged as to transfer irely the trade from those States which have tramd under foot the Constitution of the United tes, to those which are still willing to abide by compromises, and recognize our rights under it. This would be a peaceful and efficient remedy, dou-bly recommended to us because it is under our own

as to enable you to act with promptness and effi-ciency immediately upon your return next winter. A concerted and united action on the part of the South in this matter will either redress our grievances at once, or transfer the direct European trade to the Southern ports, or build up manufactures of all sorts in our country, which would ultimately tend greatly to our strength and independence. We now tax a tin pedlar ten dollars a year, whilst

a clock pedlar has to pay fifty. The venders of all articles manufactured in the recusant States could be taxed one hundred per cent, and the vender be required to show where the articles were made. Pains and penalties could be easily attached to any evasion of the law, which would insure the due en-forcement of it. The details could be made to inade live stock and the products of the soil.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN B. FLOYD.

A LOVER OF DARKNESS.

A gentleman in black transmits the following to rleston Mercury :-

cently received, through the mail, a copy of Mr. Seward's speech, franked by that Senator; and it is understood that most of the clergy of South Carolina have been thus honored. Will you permit me, through your columns, to suggest to my reverend brethren the course which I have myself adopted, viz. to erase their own recommend. struction he course which I have myself adopted, vil., to erase their own names from the envelope, and re-direct the same, 'Hou. W. H. Seward, Washington, D. C.?' It is proper for us, at times, to rebuke folly and vice, even though we may not hope that our mentions will prove effectual. If we fail to convince the honorable gentleman and his clique of ignorance and presumption, we may now hope the support of the presumption. presumption, we may, perchance, succeed in se-ring ourselves, for the future, from the intrusions f abolition blasphemy.

From the Boston Courier. THE WILMOT PROVISO. We trust the whole North will calmly and dispas-

thall be forced upon our Southern brethren; whethor there is any duty or expedincy, which imperatively talls upon us to offer to the South what we know this upon us to offer to the South what we know they will regard as an indignity and a wrong; especially, when with the light now before the country, they will see, if we do not, that there is no probability of the introduction of slavery into New Mexica. If we cannot show some clear and unequivocal ground of duty or expediency, some real, practical secessity for the application of the Proviso, how shall we stand justified to the world, for the heart-burning, the alienation, the distrust, and the ill-will, which will the alienation, the distrust, and the ill-will, which will inevitably follow? We may go on in the triumphant conscious strength of power, to do what we resolve shall be done, trusting to the inherent strength of the Constitution, and throwing down the gauntlet of defance to our Southern, brothern, to disagly a the

defiance to our Southern brethren, to dissolve the Chion, if they will. Perhaps the Constitution and the Union will survive the shock; perhaps they will bear the strain which we shall have put upon them. the strain which we shock; perhaps they will bear the strain which we shall have put upon them. Grant that they have the requisite strength to resist the centrifugal forces which will have been called min action. Is this the way for the different sections of this Republic to act towards each other? Is it wise to put the institutions of any government to the last test of the strength and permanence which they possess? Can any thing justify it, in any country, but an object of supreme and paramount importance, admitting of no doubt, and capable of the clearest vindication on the page of history? Can the mere chance that slavery may by possibility seek an entrance into New Mexico, or find a footing there, when that chance is overbalanced by a vast weight of improbabilities and a demonstrated physical obstruction, justify a majority of the people of this country, in opening a deep source of dissatisfaction and disquietude, and subjecting the Union to the 08. co.

The Wilmot Proviso is dying the death of the wicked. It is denounced on almost every hand. This comes, not so much from repugnance to the doctrine that it embodies, as from the belief, now almost universal, that it was got up for the purpose of answering a mere political purpose. Its object was to defeat the Democratic party; and even the men who profited the most from its temporary sucwas to defeat the Democratic party; and even the men who profited the most from its temporary success in deluding the popular mind, are now ready to express their contempt for it, and for its author. Mr. Wilmot has an excellent chance for immortality, but his place in history will be envied by no one who shall be acquainted with his motives of action. His fate will be that of all traitors, who are used and despised.—Boston Daily Times.

From the Washington Union.

THE SKIES BRIGHTENING.

mitted by Mr. McClernand in the House of Representatives; all of which embody conciliatory sentiments and principles. The most able and eminent Senators on both sides, rising above all party considerations, have, in the true spirit of patriotism, alike honorable to themselves and to the American character, come forward, and anited in tendering the olive-branch of peace; thus exhibiting a devotion to their country worthy of the best days of Greece and Rome. We can hardly imagine a spectacle of greater interest and sublimity than that which is now exhibited by Messrs. Clay, Cass, Webster, and others, differing for more than a quarter of a century in political opinions, and contending against each other in the arena of party conflict, who, laying aside for the occasion all the feelings and prejudices en-

From the Washington Union.

MR. WEBSTER SUSTAINED AT HOME.

glad to find that we were not mistaken. We are able to publish to-day a letter to Mr. Webster, signed by some eight hundred citizens of Boston and its vicinity, approving of his course and endorsing his colinear.

his opinions.

To Boston people, it would be idle for us to attempt to point out how well the signers of this letter represent the best part of our community. To readers out of the city, it may be well to say, that no public man could have or could ask, a better set of retainers. No one who knows Boston will ask a better rebuke than this letter affords to the recent abolition meeting called to abuse Mr. Webster.'

From the Washington Union. MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster occupies a 'large space in the eyes' of the country. In proportion as he excites the admiration of the patriot—the approbation of Southern men as well as his own enthusiastic friends in Massachusetts, so he draws down upon him the wrath of the bigot and the fanatic. The last manifestation of this denunciatory spirit is to be found in the meeting of the colored people of Boston, who denounced his speech as 'wicked.' The notorious Garrison was among the speakers. However, the warm congratulatory letter of eight hundred citizens will furnish some offset to the denunciations of his accusers. That abolition paper, the New York Evening Post, with the Free Soilers at its tail, joins in the huadred citizens will the free tever felt a higher sense of his own dignity and consequence than at this very moment, when, instead of indulging party feelings, which are calculated to lead him astray, he is throwing himself into the breach with other distinguished men, to give peace to a troubled country, and greater stability to this glorities of the colored him with purer applause than he has ever before received. It constitutes, indeed, the palmiest period of his life. Every one had given

Refuge of Oppression.

WIRGINIA AND THE NORTH.

THERTIVE SLAVES—TAX ON NORTHERN PRODUCTS
AND MANUFACTURES.

The Washington Union holds the following complimentary language as to the real author of the Wilmot Proviso:

Mr. Webster the highest credit for intellectual endowments, but many persons had doubted his firmness of purpose. It was said that Mr. Webster did not, in all cases, seem to recollect that talent was of comparatively little account without the greatest decision of character; that it is vain for a man to see what is right, unless he has the firmness to carry it will be strong only in the strong of the strong only in the strong only in the strong only in the complimentary language as to the real author of the Wilmot Proviso:

It was the concoction of the agents of Martin Van Buren, who traitorously stabbed the democracy in revenge for his own defeat, notwithstanding that generous democracy had once elevated him to the highest honors of the republic, and sought again to bestow upon him the same distinguished honors. It was through the machinations of that man, destined to be known through all coming time as a political traitor, that the Wilmot Proviso was invented to harass and break down temporarily the democratic party, and to endanger the Union by the agitations of which it is the cause. Wilmot was the dupe, while the arch-traitor of Lindenwald was the inventor of the implement of mischief which bears Mr. Wilmot's name, and which will inevitably destroy him as a politician.

The Wilmot Proviso:

It was the concoction of the agents of Martin Van Buren, who traitorously stabbed the democracy in revenge for his own testing that generous democracy had once elevated him to the highlest honors of the republic, and sought again to bestow upon him the same distinguished honors. It was through the machinations of that man, destined to be known through all coming time as a political traitor, that the Wilmot Proviso was invented to harass and break down temporarily the democratic party, and to endanger the Union by the agitations of which it is the cause. Wilmot was the dupe, while the archatraitor of Lindenwald was the inventor of the implement of mischief which bears Mr. Wilmot's name, and which will inevitably destroy him as a politician.

The Wilmot Proviso is during the democratic party, and to endanger the Union by the agitations to see what is right, unless he has the firmness to carry it out; that truth is strong only in the strength of her champions; and that many a statesman, who is most highly gifted in other respects, sinks to an inferior elaminost, that truth is strong only in the vindication of her hampy as statesman, who is most dust; that truth is strong onl

The question of admitting California being be-fore the Senate of the United States, a few days since, Mr. Foote, the 'Hangman' of Mississippi, spoke as

Participating, as I do, in those sentiments of gratitude, respect and admiration, which have been called forth here and elsewhere, by the speech of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, delivered in our hearing a few weeks since, and which was so replete with sound, liberal, patriotic and statesman-THE SKIES BRIGHTENING.

like views upon the great questions which now occupy so intensely the public mind of the country, I must be zon, warning us that danger is even now impending, yet the prospect of a settlement of the unhappy controversy which now disturbs the tranquillity of the Union, we must confess, begins to brighten. Already we think we see that pinions and sentiments in Congress, as well as in the country, are fast approaching to a common point of agreement. We have had speeches and propositions from the most eminent and able members in both Houses of Congress, in favor of conciliation and settlement. We have had propositions and speeches from Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass, Gen. Foote, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Douglass, in the Senate, and also an important proposition subn the Senate, and also an important proposition sub-nitted by Mr. McClernand in the House of Repre-and the correctness of which I do not entirely de-

other in the arena of party conflict, who, laying aside for the occasion all the feelings and prejudices engendered by long years of rivalry and competition, now unite in a common effort to give peace to their agitated country, and to lay broader and deeper the foundations of the Union. It is a spectacle worthy of the men, of the angust body to which they belong, and of the great republic whose destinies are in part committed to their charge.

Whether we shall be able, under the most favorable circumstances that may be imagined to exist, to establish territorial governments without the Wilmot Proviso, as so eloquently urged in our hearing a few days since by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, is a question which all must admit to be involved in great doubt. I will not declare, with the honorable Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Underwood,] in his admirable remarks of to-day, that in consequence of the layer speech of the honorable senator from the part of the pa in his admirable remarks of to-day, that in consequence of the late excellent speech of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, he stands repudiated MR. WEBSTER SUSTAINED AT HOME.

From the time Mr. Webster delivered his late conciliatory and patriotic speech, we have been confident that he would be sustained by the great majority of his party in New England. We did not approve of all the sentiments, principles and doctrines of his speech; but we did approve of its patriotic object, and are therefore gratified to see that he but expressed the real sentiments of his party friends in New England. The letter which we copy below from Mr. Webster's neighbors and friends, and which we find in the Boston Daily Advertiser, furnishes ample proof of the fact that his course is approved by his constituents. Among the names attached to the letter, as they appear in the Advertiser, we recognise those of the most eminent citizens of Boston and the vicinity, including all professions and occupations. It is but another evidence that the people of New England, without distinction of party, are in favor of maintaining the Union as it is, with all its constitutional guaranties faithfully executed.

The Advertiser has the following remarks in relation to the preceding letter, under its editorial head:—

'The Specil or Mr. Webster in his great exposition of its sentiments upon national subjects, a few weeks ago, would be supported by the people of New England. The opinion that he would be thus supported has been controverted in some quarters, but we are glad to find that we were not mistaken. We are able to publish to-day a letter to Mr. Webster, Mr. Webster, Mr. Webster in some quarters, but we are glad to find that we were not mistaken. We are able to publish to-day a letter to Mr. Webster, Mr. Webster in some quarters, but we are glad to find that we were not mistaken. We are able to publish to-day a letter to Mr. Webster, Mr. Webster's Best Epport.

MR. WEBSTER'S BEST EFFORT.

When all else that Mr. Webster has said and act-When all else that Mr. Webster has said and acted, in cabinet, in Senate, or in forum, shall have been forgotten; when all the other triumphs of his eloquence, his power and his skill shall have perished from the records of literature, and no fragment shall remain of them to attest the nature of his genius, he will be remembered by and for his great, calm and unimpassioned action through this trying and perilous crisis. How easy it would have been for him, the heavy decounce and played upon the prejudices of to have deepened and played upon the prejudices of the hour; to have demolished the arguments of Southern sophists, and to have added new intensity, Southern sophists, and to have adoed new intensity, force and pertinacity to Northern opinions! He might have insisted on the abstract right to which his own portion of the country adheres, and have made himself the instrument of a possible triumph over the other. He has chosen another part. Instead

Selections.

REMARKS OF MR. BUCKINGHAM, OF MIDDLESEX,

sentiments, not in accordance with the views of some, with whom I have had the honor and the pleasure heretofore to be associated in acts of friendly private intercourse, and in the support of public measures, mutually believed to be honest, virtuous, and patriotic. I feel my inability to utter all that I would—all that is laboring within me for utterance. I have doubted whether I should enter into this discussion. What has been, can be, and may be again. Massa-but we convertige of duty have overcome all serves.

But my convictions of duty have overcome all scruples, arising from diffidence.

I have been young, and now am old. For more than thirty years I have, in a certain sense, been a public man. My thoughts, my opinions, my motives, my actions, have not been hidden under a bushel; they have been openly and frankly (some think unwisely and impertinently) expressed, and in a muner which has given them almost unlimited circulation; and I have always found that openness, boldness, fearless honesty, in the expression of opinions, gained more for their author than concealment, disguise, timidity, or equivocation. And, Mr. President, I am impelled by a sense of duty to my own characterduty to the State, the very humblest of whose servants I am—duty to the present and future generated that soul in this frail and feeble tenement of mortality, to lay before the Senate some of the thoughts which have occurred to me, in the resolves now about to receive the solemn sanction of this body.

And first, Mr. President, in relation to the amendant proposed by the Senator from Worcester,—now absent from his seat. I am unwilling to indulge in any remark that may be considered as partsking of personality. Probably I should not allude to any man now in office,—particularly not to a Santor from this State in Congress,—if the amendment proposed by the Santor from Worcester had not been from this State in Congress,—if the amendment proposed by the Santor from Worcester had not been from the special reference to the recent speech of that gentleman in the Santa of the United States. I listened to the long and elaborate review of that speech, made last week at this board, by the Senator from Worcester. And I must declare, honestly and frankly, that I do not received, to which I cannot give my cheefful assent. From my heart, the discussion of the Senator from Suffolk (Mr. Hillard) thinks it cannot give my cheefful assent. From my heart, the discussion of the Senator from Suffolk (Mr. Hillard) thinks it alignable to heart that boart from Poorince

Massachusetts can discharge their duty in no other way than by a renewed expression of their determination to adhere to the views and sentiments repeatedly and deliberately affirmed by them. Why can they not? What prevents the discharge of this duty in another way? Have they not a ballot-box, and is not the way to it as plain as the way to market? And can they not discharge their duty by voting for In the Senate of Massachusetts, on the 'Resolves concerning Slavery,' April 2, 1850.

[On a former day, Mr. Walker of Worcester had moved to amend the Resolves, by striking out all after the word 'Resolved,' and inserting 'That the Hon. Daniel Webster, in his recent speech in the Senate of the United States, has not faithfully represented the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts.' The amendment having been rejected, by a vote of 19 to 10, Mr. Buckingham moved a reconsideration of the vote, and spoke as follows:—] affirmed, and which we are now called upon to reaffirm? And who, Mr. President, believes that there is any sincerity in the resolve which declares that we unaffected sorrow, that I attempt to address the Senate on the subject now before it. With reluctance, because I feel my inability to make a suitable rejoinder to arguments that will be used against me. With sorrow, because I am certain that I shall utter sentiments, not in accordance with the views of some, with whom I have had the hoper, and the pleasure of the search my manner of lines, which seem to have been commond for the saccial nursens of meaning means and manner of the search my manner and the pleasure.

But my convictions of duty have overcome all scru-ples, arising from diffidence.

I have been young, and now am old. For more

cannot give my cheerful assent. From my heart, I endorse every word of it.

The Senator from Suffolk (Mr. Hillard) thinks it.

The Senator for or senator in Congress. (Mr. Hillard rose, and said he did not deny the right of the Senate to discuss the merits of the speech of our Senator in Congress, or to animalwert on his conduct. He only said it was inexpedient. He admitted we had the right. Mr. Buckingham continued.] I always thought that every public servant,—and a Senator is nothing more nor less,—was responsible to his constituents for all his public acts. That they not only have the right, but that it is expedient, to examine and review his public conduct, and to approve or disapprove, according to their judgment.

And who, let me ask, are the constituents of our Senators in Congress? Who are their direct and immediate constituents? Who, but the members of the Legislature? We, the Senator of Massachusetts, appointed them to their places. They hold their seats by our votes. They are as clearly responsible to us, as we are to the people, by whose votes we occupy these seats. Their speeches, their votes, their whole conduct, as Senators, are as fair and legitimate subjects of discussion, of animadversion, of approval or disapproval, at this board, as our acts are, at a town meeting, or a caucus. Shall we be deprived of a privilege, which every man in the street enjoys, to the fullest extent?—which the press enjoys and exercises every day, and brings the results of that exists and lays them on our tables every morning? [Mr. Buckingham here read, as part of his argonited them to their places. They whole exists of the exists of days and his privilege, which every man in the street enjoys, to the fullest extent?—

ment, several extracts from one of Mr. Webster's speeches in the Senate of the United States, in 1833. I agree to this doctrine, every line and word of it.

The Senator from Suffolk also stated, that to undertake to censure the conduct of a United States Senator, at this board, was unprecedented. To the memory of that Senator, it may appear a novel proceeding. But my memory runs back to the year 1807 or 1808, when something very nearly parallel took place. I have no record before me, nor have I had opportunity to refer to documentary evidence; but, if my memory is true to its trust, at that time, Mr. John Quincy Adams was a member of the United States Senate.

Mr. Jefferson's famous embargo law. His vote on that question created great excitement. I feel quite sure that it was the subject of severe remark in both branches of the Legislature, and, I think, of some direct legislative action—in consequence of which, Mr. Adams resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

And now, Mr. President, to come to the consideration of the Resolves, as they come before us from the House of Representatives. I am opposed to them, and cannot vote for them. I distilke thouse in the consecuence of these questions, and, of course, it would be wrong for me to vote for the resolve. If I did, I should be false to my own convictions. I have no regrets on the supplic mind. I do not regret the existence of those questions, and, of course, it would be wrong of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic mind. I do not regret the existence of the republic m

having no political aspirations to be gratified-no rehaving no political aspirations to be gratified—no resentments to be indulged. Whatever disposition may finally be made of these resolves—whatever may be the result of the struggle between the spirit of liberty and the demon of slavery,—that agitation, which the resolves say the people of Massachusetts regret,—I shall not cease to pray that the foot of a slave-hunter my never again pollute the soil of Massachusetts; and, if it should, that nothing which wears the human form will be found servile mean wears the human form will be found servile, mean, sordid, soulless enough, to aid in the capture of a fugitive negro. May slavery, with all its agents, its minions, its apologists, be forever banished from the home of the free!

I have but a word more, Mr. President, and the president, and the president, and the strenge of the Senste skull he reclared.

patience of the Senate shall be no longer abused.

Age, physical disorder, decay of mental vigor, all conspire to warn me that I stand near the boundary of spire to warn me that I stand near the boundary of that land where all things are forgotten. But, beyond that land of darkness and oblivion, if we may believe the prophetic vision of the apocalyptic Seer, there is an awful tribunal—a Judge, before whose face the earth will flee away, and the heavens vanish as a speak. In home whom the small and the great ish as a scroll—before whom the small and the great will stand,—not merely the small, the weak, the poor, ignorant, the down-trodden, and despised ones of the earth, but also the great, the wise, the rich, the powerful, the masters of the earth, the cunning the powerful, the masters of the earth, the cunning statesman, and the eloquent orator, will there stand, and be judged out of the things which are written in the books, according to their works. I bleas God that, in that awful day, though my sins may outnumber the hairs of my head, and my crimes be of the color of scarlet or crimson, the damning sin of upholding slavery will not rest upon my head. Of that crime, at least, my soul shall be forever free.

[Mr. Buckingham then withdrew his motion for

From the Boston Republican. WEBSTER AND HIS 'RETAINERS.'

Several hundred persons in Boston and vicinity have addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, thanking him 'for recalling them to their constitutional duties.' The signers of this fulsome address, or rather, letter of condolence, are gentlemen of considerable re-spectability, and some little intelligence. They have generally been supposed to be good law-abiding cit-izens, that commonly fulfille l'their constitutional duties;' and we are rather surprised to learn from this paper which they have signed, that they have not fulfilled 'their constitutional duties.' We think the people will be surprised at the confession of these quite respectable gentlemen. Some of them have set themselves up, or have been set up by others, as teachers of learning and morality, and it is rather singular that they should be remiss in their duties, either through ignorance or perversity. But so it is. They have made confession, and returned their control of the distinguished.

grateful thanks to the distinguished gentleman who has taught them the error of their ways, and recalled has taught them the error of their ways, and recalled them to their 'constitutional duties.' It is to be hoped these erring gentlemen, who have made their confession, will bring forth fruits of repentance,—that they will be more faithful in future.

We place before our readers this extraordinary letter of confession, repentance, and gratitude.

Mr. Webster will doubtless feel grateful to these persons—to these faithful 'RET AINERS.'

Most of the persons signing this letter are quite

Mr. Weoster will doubtes a Next ANERS.'

Most of the persons signing this letter are quite respectable men in their way. They are very good judges of many articles of merchandize—being tolerably thrifty shopkeepers. In point of intelligence, they, as a whole, may come up to the average of the people of the city or State—nothing more. There are some names on this list of persons that we did not expect to see there; most of them we did expect to see appended to any thing looking to compromises of principle. It has long been manifest that the mere monied, trading interest of Boston is rotten and corrupt. This paper puts upon record the evidence of that rottenness and corruption. The people in the country will now see that all which people in the country will now see that all which has been said about the cotton, trading, and monied interests of the city, is true. We are glad these short-sighted persons have had the folly to put on record this evidence of their want of principle. It is just what we have long wished to see. They cannot dodge now. Their names are recorded. Hereafter, no one will be deceived—their past hypocrisy stands confessed.

We have said that there were names appended to this letter we did not expect to see there. We did

this letter we did not expect to see there. We did not expect the name of President Sparks, who gave the Free Soilers ten dollars, in 1848, for electioneerthe Free Soilers ten dollars, in 1848, for electioneering purposes—of Professor Felton, who has made great pretensions to anti-slavery sentiments, appended to a paper endorsing the pro-slavery speech of Daniel Webster. That Dr. Woods, Professor Stuart and William M. Rogers should sign it, was to be expected by those who happen to know the facility with which these men can change their views. We hope Gen. Devens, the United States Marshal for this State, if called mon to agreet furtive slaves—asy State, if called upon to arrest fugitive slaves—say, for instance, Henry Box Brown, Henry Bibb, Ellen Crafts, or the poor girl who remained stowed away for three weeks in December in the hold of a vesfor three weeks in December in the hold of a vessel—will first call upon President Sparks, Professor Felton, Drs. Woods, Stuart and Rogers, as the posse comitatus, for aid. Would it not look rich to see these gentlemen perform 'their constitutional duties'? We think Mr. Mason ought to move an amendment to his bill, constituting the eight hundred signers of this letter, these 'fit relainers,' judges and hunters of runaway slaves. Perhaps they would rejoice to he made into bloodhounds.

hunters of runaway slaves. Perhaps they would rejoice to be made into bloodhounds.

It is really amusing to see Rufus Ch. ate and B.
R. Curtis thanking Daniel Webster for 'calling them back to their constitutional duties.' Most of the men who have paraded their names in the public press, commending this speech, probably do not know what they have endorsed. Some of them now admit this

know what they have endorsed. Some of them now admit this.

There are a great number of the ablest men in Boston and vicinity, who have not and will not sign this paper. They know that Mr. Webster has been false to his declared sentiments. They see the folly of making an issue in the ranks of the Whig party. If the Whigs of Massachusetts endorse this speech, its days are numbered, and some of the best and ablest men in the party admit this. It remains to be seen whether they will stand by their sentiments, or follow the example of the eight hundred 'RETAINERS.'

From the New Englander.

MR. WEBSTER AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

Passing by the consideration of the peculiar atrocity of Mr. Webster's address, and the treachery to freedom which has marked that distinguished orator's course,—to which we have before alluded,—let us ask, take are those eight hundred and upward of 'influential citizens' who are willing to be recognized as supporters and advocates of Mr. Webster's In looking over the long list as paraded in three narrow columns in the Courier, we were struck with the identity of interests which marks the business pursuits of the signers. They are peculiarly and pre-eminently the men of trade and capital—they whose commercial relations are affected by any agitation of the great question of human freedom which is now abaking the land from its centre to its circumference. It is the great conservative element in our social character, whose sympathies at all times have been with the success of traffic rather than the rights of men—whose hearts strings beat more quickly to the pulsations of speculative enterprise than to the appeals of justice between man and man.

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Combined with this leading, controlling class of merchandize-brokers,—these 'fine men of property,—are their hangers-on and dependants, 'small by degrees, and beautifully less,' practitioners at the bar, in the medical art, and the pulpit—aye! a few of the latter,—men who reckon the prosperity of their professions by the fawning sycophancy with which hey attend the every wish and movement of the lords of the loom and the conservators of trade. As a whole, they represent, and only represent that phase in our social life known as the 'commercial Christianity' of Boston!

And yet there are many honored names, even months mart of trade, that are missing there—

upon the mart of trade, that are missing there-there are numerous worthy representatives of Boston liberality and wealth, that cannot be found even in the most hidden wrinkle of that list. A thousand names only from over ten thousand and more active business men in the city of Boston! 'But where are the nine?' Why is this? Of a truth it is, there is not show enough even in that long pageantry of names to conceal the unpopularity of that speech, politically and morally, even in the conservative, business-pursuing, money-making city of Boston! No; there are thousands of men in this city, who would gladly unite in almost any testimonial to the abilities of Mr. Webster, who would not, as they value their character in the future, thus hazard their names upon such a scroll. We can point out in this our favore city hundreds of men, who are active in every goo work, whose public spirit and private worth have giv-en the city the name for excellence which it bears, whom we all love to honor, and who will ever live in the popular esteem,—but none of them—none like them, are upon that list. The signatures come from a different class!

t with such as there are,-meagre and beggarly and that is indicative of an enlarged, a humane, a progressive spirit, as is this body of retainers,—let not the willing flatterers, let not Mr. Webster himself, fancy that New England or the North will superif, fancy that New England. port his views or endorse his sentiments. Far from it! The great truths of humanity have been too deeply The great trutis of humanity have been too deeply inculcated into the hearts of the people to be thus or dicated at the sophistry of him who was once their ablest teacher. No! All over the brown hills and throughout the valleys of our rugged land will stalwart men ponder upon the events of the past few weeks. The honest husbandman, as with patient step he follows the long furrow, turning with his shining implement the sod by freedom blessed, will dwell upon the lessons of his fathers, and condemn the sentiments of that speech. The open-browed mechanic, as he swings the ponderous sledge, or guides the delicate chisel in his favorite avocation, will thoughtfully work out a problem of political ambilion, and note the sacrifice that even the gifted in intellect can make. The integrity-loving tradesman, as he skillmake. The integrity-loving tradesman, as he skill-fully weighs out his merchandize or guages the di-mensions of his wares, will, with a mental standard that knows no deviation from the rectitude of an upright conscience, in the scales of even and exact justice, discreetly adjudge him who offers to sell all that is worthy of reputation and all that is enviable of fame. By the fire-side, in the social circle, upon the mart of trade,—falling into the thoughts of business men, giving force to the convictions of authors, its stiff of the work of the convictions of authors, it is a stiff of the work of the convictions of authors, it is a stiff of the work of the convictions of authors, it is a stiff of the work of the convictions of authors, it is a stiff of the work of the convictions of authors, it is a stiff of the work of the convictions of authors, it is a stiff of the work of the convictions of authors, and the convictions of the convictions o iness men, giving force to the convictions of authors, directing the warm heart of early manhood to active reflection,—will the consideration of that speech serve only to enkindle an unanimous, an indignant rebuke to him who could be recreant to the principles which form the distinguishing feature of New England character; and while lamenting, as do the people of the North, the defection which loses to them a tower of mental strength, they will be taught in this example, how unsatisfactory is the possession of the ablest intellect without the basis of an honest heart!

From the N. H. Independent Democrat. THANKS TO WEBSTER.

Some eight hundred of the 'cotton lords' of State street, with a few Hunker Doctors of Divinity, among whom are Professors Stuart, Woods, and Emerson, of the Andover Theological Seminary, have signed a letter of thanks to Daniel Webster for his recent apostacy to freedom. This was to be expected. There are, and always have been, men at the North, whose habits, associations, and interests, all lead them to love whatever degrades labor, and the man who lives by labor. Wherever Mammon is the man who lives by labor. Wherever Mammon is the great god, there flourishes the spirit of slavery. Wealth and luxury are ever the handmaids of oppression. The fastnesses of Liberty have always been in the homes of the untitled masses. And hence the antagonism between capital and labor, which marks so strongly modern civilization. In thanking Mr. Webster for his efforts in behalf of thanking Mr. Webster for his efforts in behalf of slavery, the 'cotton' men of Boston are but signing a certificate of his servility to themselves. No such certificate, however, will commend him to the people of New England, nor of Massachusetts. Instead, it will have the very opposite effect. It is already doing a work far different from that intended. The honest anti-slavery masses, upon whom Webster has heretofore relied, see at once that it cannot be for any good thing done for freedom and humanity that such men praise him. To the representative of freemen, the 'well done' of the enemies of freedom is the breath of infamy. That 'well done' Daniel Webster has received, not only from the 'cotton lords' of not only from the 'cotton lords' of ince of cotton lords of South Corolina. He is doomed, withered, blasted and the 'thanks' of all the worshippers of Mammon

THE BOSTON ADDRESS.

The voice of 800 cotton-bound insensibles is terpreted, by the Daily Advertiser, as the voice of the people of New England. It is the voice of the people of New England, and of the world, aye, and so the voice of God to the Daily Advertiser : for it per. It knows no other guardian in conjugate the itual affairs, than the Money which is represented by these 800 'dough sous,' as Webster called them in It knows no other guardian in temporal or spir 1848. But whether these 800 men, with their mil-

1848. But whether these 800 men, with their milions of dollars, speak the voice of New England may be determined by and by.

It is a matter for rejoicing that the Address has appeared. It may help to open the eyes of some very clever and innocent people in the Whig party as to the character of the organization which they are bolstering up by their subscriptions, prayers and votes. These poor innocent, clever people have fancied all along that they were supporting an anti-slavery organization. They were vastly indignant that a sus-They were vastly indignant that a sus on should be thrown upon the immaculate purity their party. Now here are the men who have alof their party. Now here are the men who have al-ways controlled, and do now control the Whig party of the State, endorsing the strongest pro-slavery doc-trine which has come from any Northern man since the days of the abolition mobs. Why. Martin Van deply down on his knees to the South as Daniel Webster has done, with the light of ten additional years shining upon his path. Lewis Cass and James chanan never (to use Greeley's language) never dived half so deep or came up a millionth part as nas-ty as Daniel Webster has done, in his last 'great' apeech If Cass, Buchanan, Van Buren, were doughfaces, Webster is dough from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot—a huge, walking, unbaked mass, the personification of dough, henceforth and forever.—Lowell American.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON. Whatever views the signers of this letter or an Webster's speech on the occasion referred to, we are Webster's speech on the occasion referred to, weare certain that many of the views expressed meet with the unqualified disapprobation of nineteen twentieths of the Whig press in New England. No Whig paper, published in this State, has yet endorsed it, and we can say with perfect safety, that outside of the peculiar influences which centre in Boston, and extend their ramifications into a few other places, very few Whig presses in other States north of Mason & Dixe, have. The business of commending the if we except the places referred to, has been to a very large extent confined to the Southern press of all parties, and those Democrats of the free States who have been always free to tender to the South their sympathy and support. We notice among the signers to this letter, the names of some of the prominent Democrate of Boston, and distinguished men of the party which Mr. Webster declared in a speech at Springfield, in September, 1847, 'had scouted the Wilmot Proviso out of the assemblage of the Democracy of Massachusetts.'

in view of this praise, and that accorded him by the Washington Union, and Senators from the slave States, Mr. Webster may feel inclined to ask himself the question, 'What have I done, that my enemies should praise me?' and turning to his ch find there the suggestive and pregnant anA WHIG PROTEST.

The Salem Register, a staunch Whig paper, allud ing to the late speech of Mr. Webster and the com plimentary address to him by certain toad-eaters,

The Atlas, we notice, is not 'favored' with these complimentary communications, and has, moreover, become involved in a personal controversy with one of its Boston contemporaries, arising out of some comments in relation to the speech. With the personal matters in question, of course it does not belong to us to meddle; but in so far as regards the public and political bearing of the Atlas in discussing the merits of the speech, and sustaining the sentiments of Massachusetts, we may be allowed to say that its candor, dignity, and firmness are spoken of with great satisfaction and commendation by many in this quarter, and we have no doubt that it has expressed the sentiments of much the largest portion of the Whig party of Massachusetts. Mr. Webster did not satisfy or meet the reasonable expectations of the great body or meet the reasonable expectations of the great body of his constituents,—the honorable array of names to the Boston letter, and the promised thousands of New York, to the contrary notwithstanding. We take no exceptions, certainly, to these complimentary manifestations, and would give to them all the weight to which they are justly entitled; but we do protest against their being considered as the voice of Massachusetts in endorsement of Mr. Webster's course.

The Keene (N. H.) Sentinel, an equally stiff Whig paper, says-

The signers of this letter comprise the great body f business men, as well as the cottonocracy, whose connection with the South makes them unwilling to sustain the Wilmot Proviso with any heartiness. The Atlas alone, of the leading city papers, refuses to give in its adhesion to Mr. Webster's doctrines, and presents a noble example of principle vs. interest. The great heart of New England will sustain it, and can never be made to respond to Mr. Webster's views, although backed up as he is by Andover and Cambridge Professors, together with the wealth of New England's capital.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. Referring to the startling and most disgraceful fact

of the cordial approval of Mr. Webster's profligate and traitorous speech by Prof. Stuart and Rev. Dr. Woods, the Portland Inquirer says—

Is a word of comment necessary? Who of our readers would now send a son to Andover? Not one. We call 'Tom Paine' an infidel, and so he was. But is not the man who can yield entire concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Webster's speech as great

an infidel as he?

We rejoice in the belief that neither Yale nor
Bangor would endorse the speech. There is too
much genuine piety in those institutions for that.

We speak not of Andover of the past, except to We speak not of Andover of the past, except to say that she has done worthily. But we unhesitatingly affirm of Andover of the present, that so far as the recent treacherous conduct of those who are and have been her Professors furnishes occasion for the remark, she is an unmitigated disgrace to the orthodox denomination of New England.

We are deeply pained thus to speak. But how can we say otherwise?

can we say otherwise?

The Boston Daily Advertiser parades about eight hundred names, who say they approve of Mr. Web-ster's late speech. It would not take long to obtain twenty times that number who would condemn it .m Democrat.

The Courier has published some hundreds more of the names of Webster's 'RETAINERS.' The Lowell American says that there are a few respectable names among them, but most of them are the 'drippings.'

The Massachusetts Eagle, published at Pitts-field, the home of Governor Briggs, says that 'The people of Massachusetts have hardly ye recovered from the shock of Mr. Webster's late

speech, in which they believe he made conce to the South unnecessary and wholly wrong.' From the Boston Courier.

REPLY OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER TO THE BOSTON ADDRESS. WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Hon. Charles Jackson, Rev. Moses Stuart, Rev. Dr. Woods, Hon. William Sturgis, President Sparks, Caleb Loring, Esq., Isaac P. Davis, Esq., William Appleton, Esq., and others: signers of the Letter to me, of the 25th March, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,-It would be in vain that I should Gentlemen,—It would be in vain that I should attempt to express the gratification which I have derived from your letter of the 25th ultimo. That gratification arises not only from its manifestation of personal regard and confidence, but, especially, from the evidence which it affords, that my public conduct, in regard to important pending questions, is not altogether disapproved by the people of Massachusetts. Such a letter, with such pames, assures me that I uch a letter, with such names, assures me, that I have not erred in judging of the causes of the exist ing discontents, or their proper remedy; and encour-ages me to rersevere in that course, which my deep-est convictions of duty have led me to adopt. The country nee is pacification; it needs the restoration est convictions of duty have led me to suppose to country need is pacification; it needs the restoration of mutual respect and harmony, between the people in one part of the Union, and those in another. And in my judgment, there is no sufficient cause for the continuance of the existing alienation between the North and the South. If we will look at these things justly and calmly, there are no essential differences, cityler of interest or opinion, which are irreconcilable, there of interest or opinion, and those in another. And in the interest of the Union.

In the enrolment of the Union.

In the enrolment of the national military system of the Union.

In the enrolment of the national military adults, a distinct or is made, whereby a large class, numbering more than three millions of people, are entirely exempted from enrolment and military attractions and interest or opinion, and the opinion of the action of the slavery, or no slavery, applies to the leavity acquired territories, there is, in my judgment, no real and practical point of importance in dispute. There is not, and there cannot be slavery, as I firmly believe, either in California, New Mexico, or Deseret. And if this be so, why continue the controversy on a mere abstraction? The other disturbing questions respect the restoration of fugitive slaves, and slavery in the District of Columbia; and I know no reason why just and fair measures, all within the undoubted limits and requisitions of the Constitution, might not be adopted, which should give on these subjects general satisfaction. At any rate, we should make the attempt—because so long as these dissentions continue, they embarrass the government, interrupt the quiet of the people, and alarm their fears; and render it highly improbable, that important acts of legislation, affecting great objects, and in which the whole country is deeply interested, can be accomplished. Inaffecting great objects, and in which the whole country is deeply interested, can be accomplished. Indeed, the ordinary operations, essential to the existence of the goment, and its daily administration, meets with checks and hindrances, hitherto altogether unprecedented. We must return to our old feelings of conciliation and regard—we must refresh ourselves at those pure fountains of mutual esteem, common patriotism and fraternal confidence, whose heneficent and healing waters as conjuguely overflow. beneficent and healing waters so copiously overflow-ed the land through the struggle of the revolution and in the early years of the government. The day has come when we should open our ears and our hearts to the advice of the great Father of his country. 'It is of infinite moment,' said he, 'that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming your-selves to think and speak of it as the palladium of

to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'

Notwithstanding what may occasionally appear on the surface, the American mind is deeply imbued with the spirit of this advice. The people, when serious danger threatens, will, in my opinion, stand fast by their government. They will suffer no impairing of its foundation—no overthrow of its columns, no disorganization of its structure. The Union and the Constitution are to stand—and what we have to do is, so to administer the government that all men shall be made more and more sensible of its beneficent operations and its inestimable value.

It is not inappropriate that I should accompany this answer to your letter by the copy of a recent correspondence between the Hon. Hugh N. Smith, delegate from New Mexico, now in this city, and myself.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with profound regard, your obliged fellow-citizen, and obedient humble servent,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE. In the U. S. Senate, April 10, after numerous pe-itions on the subject of Slavery had been presented by Mr. Hale—

by Mr. Hale—
Mr. Atchinson. Mr. President. I will make a motion which I think will promote the dispatch of business; it is, that the Senator from New Hampshire have leave to present all such petitions to the Secretary, and that he be authorized to make the usual disposition of them. This would save much time, as almost every day nearly half the usual morning hour is consumed by the presentation of such petitions.

Mr. Hale. I wish to remark to the Senator, that he is altogether mistaken with regard to my occupying time here every morning. Instead of doing so, I determined long ago to lay them by as they came to me, and to come here with petitions but once a month, and then make a general delivery. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clay. Mr. President, I cannot allow the oc casion to pass, without calling the attention of the Senate to a fact connected with most of these peti-Senate to a fact connected with most of these pentitions. The moment a prospect opens upon this unhappy country of settling our differences, these disturbers of the peace, these ultra-abolitionists, these Garrisons, and Jays, and Phillipses, and others, put Carrisons, and anys, and riminpses, and others, put themselves in motion, in every quarter, to defeat amicable adjustment, and to continue and inflame ag-itation; and they establish and concert a ramified plan of operation, which I wish to expose to the Senate. Here is, sir, a little bit of printed paper, Senate. Here is, sir, a little bit of printed paper, scattered throughout the whole country. Some of them found their way into my own State, and some of them I presented to the Senate the other day. These are all concocted and printed at a common entre, and dispersed throughout the country, in or er to produce a common effect, create a belief, and der to produce a common effect, create a belief, and make an impression upon this body, as if they were speaking the public sentiment of the people of this

The Vice-President. The Chair begs leave to uggest to the Senator from Kentucky that these pens have all been passed upon.

Mr. Clay. But I have one of them in my own hand, sir; and the chair does not know how my remarks may terminate, nor what motion I may

Mr. Hale. I call the Senator to order.

The Vice-President. The Senator is called to order. He will take his seat till the point of order

Mr. Clay. State your point of order, sir, and I will nswer it. State your point of order. Mr. Hale. I am not to be disturbed by any loud

Mr. Clay. Well, go on; no man speaks loude

Mr. Hale. I rise to a point of order. I am addresng the Chair. I will not submit to interruption.
[After some further discussion on the point of or

lushed with excitement, he said]—
These petitions are for a variety of cases: son These petitions are for a variety of cases: come for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; some for abolishing the slave trade between the States; for removing the seat of government, etc.—in every mode in which they can bring up the subject of slavery. I trust no impatience will be felt by the honorable Senator, or by his friends in the House, or out of the House, when I call the attention of the Senate to this fact, to show that the object is to manufacture a sort of public opinion, in ject is to manufacture a sort of public opinion, in order to make an impression upon us, at the time when we were endeavoring to heal the wounds of the ountry, and reconcile its distracted and unhappy arts. Of all the bitterest enemies towards the unrutunate negro race, there are none to compare with nose ultra-abolitionists, those professing and prepending friends of that race, to whom, or some individual negro, the abolitionist fastens himself, like the Siamese twins; or, like the fabled Centaur of old, the abolitionist mounts upon the back, not of a horse, but of a negro, and rides his hobby into power by assuming a friendship for the poor negro which was never felt, but really seeking his own selfish and am-

tious aims.

Now, sir, there are not worse enemies to the ne gro race in the whole world, than these ultra-aboli-tionists. To what extremity have they not driven the slaveholding States, in defence of their own rights, guarding against the excesses to which they have a constant tendency in all their movements Sir, if on my return to my State, I should find my house in ashes, my wife and children massacred—I have not much bravery, sir, none to boast of : I trust I have not much bravery, sir, none to boast of :1 trust I have sufficient good feeling always to conduct myself properly with all mankind—but, sir, without any professions of bravery, I should feel I had disgraced the human form, if I did not consider the incendiary villain who had stirred up such mischief in my domestic circle as my enemy. If I could not, as long as a drop of blood coursed in this right arm, treat him as such, I should consider myself as having disgraced the form of man.

We, the undersigne Ontario, in the State of New York, in view of the provisions and compromises of the Constitution, enjoining upon the people of the several States of this

Mr. Hale. I wish to take occasion to make a single remark, as allusion was made to me by the honorable Senator from Kentucky. He counselled me to a good deal of patience. Now, I thought, sir, if I had been old enough to advise that Senator, that he stood in need of it before I did and more than I did. Mr. Foote. I call the Senator from New Hamp-

The Vice-President. The Senator from New Hampshire is called to order : he will take his Mr. Foote. I withdraw the call at the suggestion

Mr. Hale. I thought the honorable Senator from Mississippi would not be so unkind as to refuse me an opportunity of making a personal explanation. Mr. Foote. Certainly not.

Mr. Hale. I was simply going to say that hought the manner of the Senator speaking to m selves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowining upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. Notwithstanding what may occasionally appear on the auriface, the American mind is deeply imband.

Mr. Butler. Mr. President, I stand in a peculiar position upon this subject. I felt perfectly satisfied, the other day, of what would be the consequence of relaxing the rules which precluded such petitions from being received. Scarcely had the fires of sectional excitement burned down, and become some what tempered, before we have seen, this morning a member representing a sovereign State in part what tempered, before we have seen, this morning, a member, representing a sovereign State in part, pouring oil on the fuel, and rekindling the fire which all must see is putting in jeopardy the institutions of this country. Suppose, Mr. President, that the entire Northern country should become of the spirit of these petitioners—should use language and indicate views such as are there expressed—could the Southern people live with them as brethren? Then, sir, what is the object of these petitioners? Either to insult those who are associated with them under a common compact, or to create a sort of public opinion at the North that would convert the entire population to the opinions expressed in these petitions. ion at the North that would convert the entire population to the opinions expressed in these petitions. My friend from Texas [Mr. Rusk] says, God grant that the progress of things may be arrested. I am afraid, sir, that I utter the truth when I say, that harmony. What has been the result? It has been to bring down upon the head of the Nestor of the Senter, the Senator from Kentucky, a systematic attack from different quarters, on account of the ground he has assumed. And what has been the fate of the Senator from Massachusetts? Public meetings have been held, and he has been denounced in every form; and for what? For avowing the broad doctrines of good faith, and complying with the treaties and compromises of the Constitution.

Sir, the very influence of these men is exerted here, and the Senate of the United States is made the heart from which this poison is circulated done, in various shapes here—I shall pass them by in

come. I repeat it, sir, let the issue come; for until ing it. The question now is, shall its prayer be that issue shall come, we shall never have an amicable adjustment of this question. I repeat it again, only there is no constitutional power to do, but what LET THE ISSUE COME.

Mr. Foote. I must confess that I am not so much Mr. Foote. I must confess that I am not so much excited on this occasion as several of my beloved friends, or as I have been myself upon several former occasions. I rather think, sir, that the action which has been commented upon—the introduction of certain petitions here, and the agitation kept up in connection therewith—is simply a part of the policy of a certain class of politicians in the North, with the view to the cultivation (as we have heretofore had very broadly admitted before us) of a contains. tofore had very broadly admitted before us) of a sort of local popularity, with a view to their own personal advancement. I do not believe—indeed I feel assured to the contrary—that in the States of the North, there is such a condition of public sentiment as will justify the movements of certain persons, here and elsewhere, upon the questions referred to. Nor has any thing which has occurred this morning induced me to believe that the Union is in greater danger to-day than it was yesterday, or the day before yesterday. The old saying is, that the darkest period of night is just before day, and I trust, sir, that the morning of our deliverance is now dawning upon us, and that the period of darkness and gloom has well nigh terminated.

Mr. Badger moved to lay the question of recep

Mr. Clay. It has been my constant course, resulting from a thorough conviction of its expediency, to generally receive these petitions whenever they are presented, when it is within our power, or when it is

Mr. Hale. That is not the petition that is under

Mr. Clay. I thought it was. Then, sir, if the ther petition shall be laid on the table, I shall move other petition shall be laid on the ta-to take up and reconsider this one. Mr. Rusk withdrew his motion to lay the petition

Mr. Clay. Now, I move to take up for the enrolment of slaves in the militia; and with-out further argument, I invite the Senate to act upon it, expressing the hope—and I shall call for the yeas it, expressing the hope—and I shall call for the yeas and nays for that purpose—that the prayers of the petitioners will be rejected, by a decisive, indignant, and unanimous vote of the body. I move to take up that petition, and further move to reject the prayer

The question being stated upon rejecting the petition, and the yeas and nays having been ordered,

Mr. Seward rose, and said: I have voted for taking the yeas and nays upon this question. During

see his country restored to quiet and happiners, hey will have great weight and effect.

I cannot believe, I have refused to express such a clief, that there is a majority of the free States of its Union that countenance the incendiary measures with which we are constantly annoyed, but which an have no other effect, upon the face of the earth, han to alienate one section of the country from the ther, and will soon make us enemies.

Why, sir, the day before yesterday, a petition was resented in another form,—and, doubtless, hundreds of others will follow in its train,—asking from the longress of the Unites States to enrol the slaves of he slave States in the militia. Now, sing from the congress of the Unites States to enrol the slaves of he slave States in the militia. Now, sing the share of the sentence of the subject, I have to adolid was after the enrolment? Place arms in their tands! What would follow from that? Does not every body know that incendiary publications, and insendiary speeches, are circulated all over this broad isnd, if not with the intention to excite that class of sur population to insurrection, yet having that effect; in what condition does this place that section of the Union in which those slaves reside? I have asked no hirest to wards the North. I have made no threats to their fears in this controversy. I have asked no thing, except from her patriotism. Do these petitions, except from her patriotism. Do these petitions, except should be supposed to the North? Do the representatives here who create excitement, and then is annotated towards the North. I have made no threats to which make a second to the control of the North? The propose of the North? The propose of the North? The should be a subject to the representatives here who create excitement, and then is an arrow the subject of the North? The should be a subject to the representative with replying even these tangents of the North? The subject of the north of the propose. Sir, I will not proceed the mischief. The effect of it is to ap shall not be diverted from my duty by any censur of others. I shall never shrink from the performanc of what I deem my duty, under any circumstance or through fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward. I will go a little further, in explanation, because

shall vote for receiving this petition. Mr. Clay .- That is not my motion; it is to reject

ne prayer of the petitioners. Mr. Seward.-I thank the honorable Senator for the correction. I am very glad to receive the explanation; for it furnishes me with the opportunity to manifest the spirit which I cherish and entertain in regard to the constitutional question involved in these subjects. I have had occasion to say heretofore, that while I believe that the fundamental purpose of this government is to secure the natural and inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all men, yet, at the same time, the laws and institutions existing must remain in force and he observed. tions existing must remain in force and be obeyed until they can be peaceably, lawfully, and constitutionally changed. I am in favor, as I have said, of the emancipation of slaves in this country and in all countries. As I have said before, I am in favor of afraid, sir, that I utter the truth when I say, that attaining that object only by peaceable, lawful, and that progress is not destined to be arrested. Look, constitutional means. To receive this petition and sir, at the treatment of Senators upon this floor, whose entire influence has been exerted to procure harmony. What has been the result? It has been to mended in regard to petitions for dissolving the Un-

Sir, the very influence of these men is exerted here, and the Senste of the United States is made the heart from which this poison is circulated throughout every part of the land. There are those silence. They will not in the least degree disturb here who minister to that feeling, by making themselves the instruments to present these petitions, and to get up these public meetings for the denunciation one part of the United States, or with a view to selves the instruments to present these petitions, and to get up these public meetings for the denunciation of one part of the United States, or with a view to organize a party by which they are to assume a hostile attitude. Yet, sir, when Southern gentlemen rise to complain, it is little less than treason, according to the views of the North, and according to the views of these gentlemen themselves. When moderate men rise and appeal to the Constitution, they are reproached. And when we complain, when are reproached. And when we complain, are reproached. And when we complain, constant attrition, Mr. President, will wear away the solid rock. The dripping, dripping, dripping, Mr. Clay.—Mr. President, I rise to say a single.

constant attrition, Mr. President, will wear away the solid rock. The dripping, dripping, dripping, from these abolition sources, these polluted fountains, has already made an impression. It is something more than mere attrition. Yet, sir, this petitioning will go on. These petitions will be introduced, and there is no way to avoid it. I said the other day that they might come in, and let the issue the said that they might come in, and let the issue the said that they might come in. no man can conceive or think of without horror without dismay. The proposition is to embody slave in the United States in the militia of the

The yeas and nays being then taken, the result was yeas 48, nays none, as follows: Was yeas 48, nays none, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton,
Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Chase, Clarke,
Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusette, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin,
Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hamilter, Horton,
Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward,
Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Turney, Underwood,
Wales, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—
48.

Nays-None. So the prayer of the petitioners was rejected.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

generally receive these petitions whenever they are presented, when it is within our power, or when it is questioned whether it is in our power or not. I adopted this course many years ago, and I did so upon full reflection. I believe, if this right of petition was restricted, that they would connect the subject of abolition with the right of petition, and that they would acquire their consequence from a union of the two subjects. But, sir, this petition is a very peculiar one. It is the first time, I believe, that any such petition was ever presented. What is it, sir? It is, that the whole negro population of the country—

In the Senate, on Wednesday, 3d inst. Mr. Upham of Salem spoke on the anti-slavery resolves before that body. The report of his speech says that he went strongly for the resolutions and for the Wilmot Proviso, and also eulogized the President's policy in relation to the territories. He said—'We want no new compromises. We will brook no concessions. He has said that California ought to come in, with the Proviso in her Constitution. Let every man in Congress pretending to be a friend of the administration, sustain him by a prompt and unqualified vote in flavor of that measure. While the pre-existing local law stands in New Mexico, we are willing to wait, until she, too, is ready to come into the country. In the Senate, on Wednesday, 3d inst. Mr. Upha until she, too, is ready to come into the Union with Constitution of her own framing. We are ready postpone, and shall sustain our representatives in postponing, any legislation by Congress on the ter-ritories. But if a territorial bill is passed, no Massachusetts man can be true to his constituents, who would not insist that the Proviso of 1787 shall be incorporated into it. That Proviso expressed a sentiment and a principle which both civilization and humanity proclaim; and it must never be abandoned.

A glorious country this -a free country-with one to molest or make afraid !!

petitioners will be rejected, by a decisive, indignant, and unanimous vote of the body. I move to take up that petition, and further move to reject the prayer of the petitioners.

The question being taken on the motion to take up the petition, it was agreed to.

Mr. Clay moved that the prayer of the petitioners be rejected.

Mr. Davis. I believe I addressed the Chair before the question was put. I was going to say that we had arrived at the hour for taking up the order of the lay, and —

Mr. Clay. We happen to be on this subject; let seget through with it. It will take but a moment.

The question being stated upon rejecting the petiton, and the yeas and nays alving been ordered, Mr. Seward rose, and said: I have voted for taking the yeas and nays upon this question. During EDITOR INDICTED FOR ABOLITION PUBLICATIONS

The Liberator

BOSTON, APRIL 19, 1850

No Union with Slaveholders SIXTEENTH

ANNIVERSARY OF THE

American Anti-Slavery Society,

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Aument ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at the Brooks Tabernacle on TUESDAY, the seventh of May, 1 At no moment since the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise have the devoted real and carnest efforts of its advocates been more needed the earnest efforts of its advocates oven more needed that at this. The American Society stands now, as it did at the beginning, the sole enemy, through all the United States, to the system of AMERICAN CRITE, SLAVERY. The magnitude of its work, and the in-portance of the obstacles in the way of its accounpolishment, are yearly made more and more maning as every party and organization that have hoped in struggle against the Slave Power, by comcompromise with it, successively retire from the contest, either glorying in successful treachery or submitting to shameful defeat. A contest of near twenty years has proved that the only hopeful issue will Slavery is the demand for the IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION OF EVE. RY SLAVE, and that such a consumms never be attained as long as we maintain a political

UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. The Northern boundary of the slave States is the same to-day that it was when the American Society came into existence; its Southern is extended was ward and southward, embracing vast and fertile teritories, sufficient to insure its existence for centuria to come. It is something to be thankful and hopful for, that this extension has not been without a straggle, and that this struggle becomes daily more an more earnest and determined. It will be successful when the North is awakened to the conviction that the Abolition of Slavery will alone do. termine its extension—that a Southern and Western boundary will no longer be contended for when is Northern is destroyed.

The ABOLITIONISTS of the AMERICAN SOCIETY alone are devoted to this work. The annual return of the Anniversary of their organization should remind them, each and all, of the duty they have assumed, and the responsibility which they have ncognized as their own. He who does the most to make its action and its voice the most efficient, will have only done the least he ought to do. The meetings of the Society will be continued,

usual, for three days. The place of meeting will be named in future notices.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

SPEECH OF MR. BUCKINGHAM.

We commend this speech to the careful perusal of our readers. It will not be read with indifference even by Mr. Webster. Equal tenderness and fidelity tower him are displayed in it. The merited reproof comes from one who formerly regarded him with almost unyielding adhesiveness and rare veneration -- come from one who is noted for his independence, who is in leading-strings to no party, and who utters his dee moral convictions. In the collocation and style, the manner and matter of this speech, there is unusual dignity, impressiveness, condensation, and truthfalness. The rebuke administered to the Legislature for so often eating their own words, and meaning nothing by their oft-repeated resolutions, on the score of sturdy moral persistency, is most richly deserved. The conclusion of the speech is in a strain of solemnity m often found in legislative discussions; and it falls from the lips of one who evidently feels that he is near its end of his earthly career, and wishes to be

'Dressed for the flight, and ready to be gone.' But we hope his life will be preserved many ye longer-for much work remains to be done.

PANORAMA EXHIBITION OF THE SLAVI

SYSTEM. On Thursday and Friday evenings, last week, a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen asserbled at the Washingtonian Hall, in Bromfield street, by special invitation, to witness a Panorama of Savery and the Slave Trade, which has months past in process of completion by the article Mr. Josian Wolcott, who has been employed for that purpose by the celebrated HENRY BOX BROWN. Considering the difficulties to be overcome, the time spent upon and the sum paid for it, it is very creditable to the industry, zeal and talent of the artist; and we trust, as it is the design of Mr. Brown to exhibit \$ in various parts of the country, this novel mode of advancing the anti-slavery cause, by a faithful delineation to the sye of the principal features of the traffic in human flesh, will be very successful. Some portions of the Panorama are very well executed The last scene particularly, which is a view of a township, according to a plan of Charles Fourier, and given by the artist to indicate his idea of the fruition of emancipation. The Panorama, we believe, is now open to the public every evening at Washington Hall, at the usual price of admission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. GARRISON: A venerable friend, of Raynham, came to me, s the meeting of the Old Colony Society, at North Bridgewater, last week, and putting five dollars into my hands, requested that it should be used in sidd fugitive slaves. He, at least, is not terrified by its ert which Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and Dated Webster, of Massachusetts, are now making to visit with double fines and imprisonment the man who shall 'hide the outcast,' and refuse to 'bewray his that wandereth.' And he is not alone. Thousand and tens of thousands will continue to do as they long have done, in this respect; ay, and more also; and it their inmost souls will both pity and despise the last treachery of Daniel Webster.

Yours most truly, SAMUEL MAY, Ja

The Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology; with One Hundred Engravings and a Phrenological Chart of Character. By O. S. L. N. Fowler, Practical Phrenologists. New York. Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 131 Nassau Street

The authors of this comprehensive and truly viuable work stand confessedly at the head of their profession in this country, and devote themselves to with admirable persistency and wonderful energi-The Science of Human Life, in all its relations and possibilities, has by them been unfolded and extended multitudes of minds, with most beneficial results The present work, with its one hundred engrands and crowded with phrenological information respec-ing all the discovered functions of the brain, is at the low price of 25 cents !- and very neatly prises

IF A Juvenile Exhibition was given at the Be knap Street Church on Monday evening last. The exercises in declamation and singing were rest tory to a large audience of parents and friends The surplus receipts will be appropriated to adress the cause of Equal School Rights.

amunication from Henry Grew shall of

LITERARY NOTICES.

LATTER DAY PANTHLETS, edited by THOMAS CARLYLE. The Present Time. No. II. Model Prisons. No. II. Downing Street. Boston: Phillips, Samp No. 111 Mashington street - 1850.

We find it difficult to describe easays marked by We had it united by expressions so anomalous, factors so grotesque, by expressions so anomalous, at these without method, biting as red pepper, yet warmth, fulminating against sha phont mans, setting kings and prelates in the piland pammant to be polted with 'dead cate' and other missiles, lay to be person classes, and mingling together, tone Carlylean hocus pocus the 'odds and ends' o in one carried and false, in a mind setly morbid and a brain as manifastly diseased manifestly morous and a scalar as manufactly discassed if we fail to perceive the drift of Carlyle's meaning. If we man to personal much dullnass to ourselves) the blame is to be imputed to him, not to us. that the banne is to us. He who finds himself in a dense fog is not to be held He was an arranged in the cannot make clear weather of to sinct account it is vessel aground in trying to find a nde harbor. Of all modern writers of the English larguage or, rather, in that language, for he does not language out a construction of the most vicious on the write Engine Correct visions on the sore of style. He uses his pen as a harlequin does is beels, and wears a dress as motley.

In the first number of these pamphlets on 'The

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In the area indicates of the Present Time, there are divers utterances, but nothfreent time, the bar little plainly intelligible. We are assured that there must be a new world if there is to be any world at all'—and that 'these days universal death must be days of universal newbirth, if the ruin is not to be total and final.' The if in these statements shows how little faith their utteror has in human progress. A new world is certain a universal newbirth inevitable—only there must be time for creation and parturition ; it is but a question of time, all cavil and skepticism to the contrary. Of Popedom Mr. Carlyle sensibly avers- More than three hundred years ago, the throne of St Peter gived peremptory judicial notice to quit; authenti order, registered in Heaven's chancery, to be gone, and let us have no more to do with it and its delasions and impious deliriums;' and it has yet to pay the penalty of disobedience in full.

Democracy (the government of and for the people)

he openly anathematizes, which is no sign of courage

or independence under monarchical rule. . Whence

comes it, he asks, this universal black Democracy?

whither tends it? what is the meaning of it?' To him it savors of mischief and absurdity. Its ballotboxes and universal suffrages are but the symbols of misrule or sheer anarchy! As there is no ballot-box a board the ship that is trying to get round Cape Horn, so there should be none, he thinks, on board the ship of State! Such is the analogy he makes, the lagic he uses. He is right in satirizing American Democracy. 'Cease to bray to me of America, and its model institutions and constitutions. . . . What reat human soul, what great thought, what great nohe thing that one could worship or loyally admire, has yet been produced there? . . . They have begot-ten, with a rapidity beyond recorded example, sighteen millions of the greatest bores ever seen in his world before :- that, hitherto, is their feat in History! Be not too censorious, Mr. Carlyle! Remem er our redeeming virtues! 'Quashee' we still keep s his chains-three millions of them-that they ma not eat pumpkin, but cultivate cotton and the sugarane; and over them we swing the 'beneficent whip,' and apply it freely to their bodies, as signs of laziness pear! This is better than West India emancipa on-is it not !- Seriously, questions like the following are not without their significance :- " What new ents of polity or nationhood, what noble new phases of human arrangement, or social device worthy of Prometheus or of Epimetheus, yet comes to light in America? Cotton-crops and Indian corn and dollars come to light; and half a world of untilled lands where copulations that respect the constable can live, for the present, without Government-this comes to light.' We take no umbrage at this; for the al truth is, that, since the theoretical adoption as vaunted Declaration of Independence, this country has not taken a single step forward in the march of eform, but has taken many steps backward-has set no example to the tyrant-ridden nations of the old vorld, but has encouraged and strengthened whatever yranny is to be found under the broad canopy o beaven. Among all Mr. Carlyle's sarcasms upor America, it is to be remarked that not one refers to ter leprous and hideous system of slavery. Her elective franchise, the ballot-box, the republican form of gov rnment-these he deems worthy of satire; but is for the englevement of three mi it is about the only thing he can find to except from endemnation! This reveals the inner man; it shows how low is his sense of justice, how deaf he is to the rics of suffering humanity. Toward the black race he herishes ineffable contempt and murderous hate. All the more amazing, all the more despicable this, as he was Scotch-born and Scotch-educated, and has had no opportunity to be corrupted by a residence in a slaveholding country. It seems to be pure malignity; wickedness wholly gratuitous; spontaneous

'America's battle is yet to fight,' he says, meaning it is yet to be fought. What that battle is, distinctively, and when and how it is to be waged, he has no vision to perceive. True, he designates 'Pythons and mud-demons, and enormous Megatherions,' as the monsters to be encountered; but where or what are these, the imaginative are left to determine. The great conflict here, in a more vital, ay, a more appaling sense than it is in Europe, is between Liberty and Slavery-not religious, not political, but chattel Slavery, in comparison with which all other oppres sions are transient and endurable. On the issue of this great battle, the weal or woe of this continent is depending. How that issue is to turn, who can foreeee? One thing is sure—the justice of God!

Mr. Carlyle next sneers at Emancipation. 'West ladian Blacks are emancipated, and it appears refuse to work.' In a fair statement of the case, nothing of the kind appears. Considering how hateful toil has been made to them hitherto, without compensation, under a slave-driver's lash, it is rather to be marvelled at that they are so willing to work, for such triding remuneration. By little and little, they are gradually obtaining possession of the lands; old polies are perishing; homes and dwelling-places are multiplying; no groans, no shricks, no implorarey, no clanking of chains, now enter the

tar of the Lord of sabaoth'; contentment reigns. 'Irish Whites,' continues this scoffer, 'have lon em entirely emancipated; and nobody asks them to work, or, on condition of finding them potatoes, (which, of course, is indispensable,) permits them to work. How happens it, thou literary Nero, who ting fiddle while Rome is burning, that nobody asks of permits them to work? The charge is not that y refuse to labor; the confession is that they are not permitted to do so, and with this is a fling at Emancipation! Horrible!

Behold what further mockery !- In the progress of Emancipation, are we to look for a time when all the Horses also are to be emancipated, and brought the supply-and-demand principle ? . . . Rugged horse-suoduers, one fears they are a little tyrennous at times. "Am I not a horse, and half-brother?"'
What is Thomas Carlyle? Not wholly a brute, and yet very near to the confines of absolute brutality; does he not also need to be emancipated, as well as the horse, his 'half-brother'? Certainly; but his foration to the ranks of humanity is to be effected only by cassing out of him more unclean spirits than ed the man among the tombs, or Mary Magdame. We accept of the sneer; animals as well as men have their rights, and these are yet to be vindi-

Nature imprints upon whate'er we see, That has a heart and life in it, Be free: The beasts are chartered—neither age nor force Can quell the love of freedom in a horse."

I would not enter on my list of friends, I would not enter on my ust of friends, (Though grac'd with polish'd manners and f Yet wanting sensibility,) the man Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm. An inadvertent step may crush the snail That craw's at evening in the public path; But he that has humanity, forewarn'd, Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.

people; the Wise, the cunning and forceful—a birthpeople; the Wise, the cunning and forceful—a birthright or self-constituted aristocracy, backed up by
Woolwich and London Tower! And this is what the
Wise must say to the Foolish:—'To talk of glorious
self-government, of suffrages and hustings, and the
fight of freedom and such like, is a vain thing in
your case. . . . Glorious self-government is a glory

utmost extension of the suffrage, in twice or ten umes
tan.' But he is yet to show how such a cleansing of
the Augean stable aforesaid can be accomplished
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without a reformed Parliament and the extension of
the Augean stable aforesaid can be accomplishe sight of freedom and such like, is a value using the such case. . . . Glorious self-government is a glory not for you,—not for Hodge's emancipated horses, nor for you. No; I say, No. You, for your part, have

Street, is a puzzle to us. For what sympathy has he tried it, and failed Here is work for you; . . . Street, is a puzzle to us. For what sympath, with the people—their burdens, their sorrows, their refuse to strike into it; shirk the heavy labor, disobey hopes, or their aspirations? None whatever. The you; if in vain, I will flog you; if still in vain, I soill shoot you'! Precisely the modus operandi pursued on Southern plantations. So much for this Scotch slave-driver's method of extirpating Foolishness!

not a friendly feature, not a humane pulsation, not a bute the power of the few among the many, he think not a friendly feature, not a humane pulsation, not a sympathetic emotion, not a ray of mercy in it—not suffrage, till it became a universal counting of heads one! It is all adamantine, relentless, exterminating. Mr. Carlyle takes it for granted that all who are convicted of crime must necessarily be guilty, and sinners above all others; and instead of trying to reform them, and make them useful citizens, he is for treat-- These abject, ape, wolf, ox, imp, and other diabolic-animal specimens of humanity, who of the ble! very gods could ever have commanded them by love? No man prates of wisdom more than this empt A collar round the neck, a cartwhip flourished over A collar round the neck, a cartwain hourshed over the back; these, in a just and steady human hand, were what the gods would have appointed them.'. were what the gods would have appointed them.' . Mark it, my diabolic friends, I mean to lay leather and will teach you, after the manner of the gods, that lect, and in spirit Satanic. this world is not your inheritance, or glad to see you in it. You, ve diabolic canaille, what has a Government much to do with you?' . . 'Does the Christian or any religion prescribe love of scoundrels, then? I hope it prescribes a healthy hatred of scoundrels; otherwise, what am I, in Heaven's name, to make of it? Me, for one, it will not serve as a religion on those strange terms. Just hatred of scoundrels, I say; fixed, irreconcilable, inexorable enmity to the enemies phlet is in this horribly sardonic and vengeful strain. ly. Price 25 cents. How different from the spirit of Howard and Jesus, who 'went about doing good' even to the criminal ! -seeking to save even the vilest!

The third number of this series relates to ' Downing Street,' the head-quarters of British government, the meeting was called to order by the President, or rather misrule, where are congregated the 'redtape' establishments, Colonial Offices, Foreign Offices, &c. No doubt it is all that Carlyle somewhat marks. coarsely describes it to be—an Augean stable, 'long Portions of Scripture, appropriate to the occasion the habitation of doleful creatures, 'high piled with were read, and prayer offered, by Samuel May, Jr., of a thousand night-wagons, and into which it is needful that some Hercules 'turn running water, and thousand night-wagons, and into which it is needful that some Hercules 'turn running water, and thousand night-wagons, and into which it is needful that some Hercules 'turn running water, and thousand night-wagons, and into which it is needful that some Hercules 'turn running water, and the large water water, and the large water, and the large water antique pavement and real basis of the M. Spear, Charles Spear, Capt. Spear, itself clean again, that thus may be removed the others, and were subsequently adopted: dead pedantries, unveracities, indolent somnolent impotencies, and accumulated dung-mountains there.'

Whereas, this day has been set apart, by the Ex But Downing Street is probably not more corrupt and filthy than any other governmental centre in Europe, or than our own national focal point at Washington; yet should they all be inundated, and purged to all possible action. yet should they all be inundated, and purged to all possible extent. But Mr. Carlyle is deluded in supposing that, any amount of scrubbing will end in the discovery of a 'real basis' or 'antique pavement' to them; he they are but heaps of falsehoods, impostures, 'D dant exuviæ and obscene owl-droppings,' without nate ral prop or solid foundation. Their precincts have ot been defiled by the intrusion of foreign to them; for they are but heaps of falsehoods, imexcrement, or profaned by the presence of impudent use of these by bearing a strong and emphatic protest intruders if for as the place is, so are the reptiles, birds and coasts found therein; as the tree is, such in bonds as bound with them, and combining for are its fru 3; and until the axe is laid at the root of their speedy emancipation. the tree, of until the place is regenerated to utter Whereas, the existence of slavery in this country displacement, expentially the same results will follow with its millions of victims, is alike subversive of mational prosperity, derogatory to the national charer called despotic, monarchical, or republican: hence tian religion; and, its extortions, peculations, profligacies, crimes, bruchange of administration, of measures, or of men; ducing it into the immense territories of Californ times mitigate a pressure of evil becoming intolera- stitutional system; and, ble. It is to be found in bitter experience and diture, and moral and spiritual regeneration, on the the Ordinance of 1787 to the territories afor work of time.

What is Mr. Carlyle's mode of purging Downing Hercules, to whom he looks for an aqueous purificawith special emphasis. But who is he? Undeniably, or figs from thistles. man, filling any of its offices, effect by and of him-self in the work of extirpating old abominations, or removing heavy burdens from the shoulders of the States.' people? 'It is universally felt,' says Mr. Carlyle, that, in fact, Sir Robert Peel is, at present, the one likely or possible man to reform it — meaning Downing Street. We very much doubt the universality in a case of such tremendous magnitude, is of no of this feeling; but, if it really exist, it is none th less deceptive. Every thing after its kind, is the law of nature; and the officials of government in Downing Street are just what they are, not on account of any peculiar viciousness of their own, but because to them are vouchsafed power, emolument, opportunities and temptations to do evil, in the trusts which are committed to their hands, in the stations which they fill. To drive them out, and put others in their places, is only to educate the new incumbents in the same bad school, and to multiply the number

ed, only by a prior change in public sentiment; and that change can be effected only by agitation, discussion, intellectual and moral strife-the very thing which Mr. Carlyle contemns! Even he is forced to admit, however, that the 'one true Reforming States man, in whom centres his hope of purification, would be impotent, unless 'backed by such a Parliament a England, once recognizing him, would loyally send and at liberty to choose his working subalterns from all Englishmen alive.' But what does all this imply Of one thing Mr. Carlyle is confident—that the few Wise will have, by one method or another, to take command of the innumerable Foolish. In his vocabulary, the Foolish means the millions—the

people! they are his laughing-stock, and all the more as, in their ignorance and helplessness, they at-tempt to remove old abuses and hindrances to progress. No matter at what evil they strike, or wha good they seek to obtain, it is his business to mak Pamphlet No II., on 'Model Prisons,' is derisive up mouths at them-and nothing better. His con and condemnatory to the last degree, of all efforts to and condemnatory to the last degree, of all efforts to reclaim the wandering, succor the perishing, save the lost. Its leer, its hoot its cachingation its howl. its glare, its ferocity, at suffering and fallen humanity, are all devilish. From beginning to end, there is one sees not in the least what wisdom would be ex

be, he says, 'into universal slush'! No doub Downing Street must be awe-stricken in the presen ing them like wild beasts. He visits a 'Model Pris- of such an accuser, who scoffs at 'reformed Parlia on,' and speaks of its inmates in this atrocions strain : ments, reform leagues, outer agitations and excite ments in never such abundance,' as most unprofits

denunciator, and no man needs it more. These ' Lat grace both to the intellect and heart of their authoron the backs of you, collars round the necks of you; 'without God and without hope'-jargonic in dia

> Principles of the Human Mind, deduced from Phys ical Laws; together with a Lecture on Electro-Bio ogy, or the Voltaic Mechanism of Man. By Alfred Smee, F. R. S. With Illustrations. New York: Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 131 Nassa Street.

We are not sufficiently skilled in the technicali ties of this treatise to form an intelligent opinion of of God; this, and not love for them, and incessant its merits; but as the subject of Electro-Biology is whitewashing, and dressing and cockering of them, one of present novelty and interest, we presume it must, if you will look into it, be the backbone of any will find ready purchasers. For the typographical humane religion whatsoever'!!! The whole pam- beauty of the pamphlet we can youch, very positive

OLD COLONY A. B. SOCIETY.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of this Soci ety was held in Cobb's Hall, North Bridgewater, on Fast Day, April 11, 1850. At half past ten o'clock, Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, who, on taking the

the droppings of two hundred years, enough to load Boston; after which, the following resolutions were swash and shovel at it, and never leave it until the Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Jr., John antique pavement and real basis of the matter show M. Spear, Charles Spear, Capt. Jonathan Walker, and

words-to drop all metaphors-every existing gov- acter, the source of national discord, at variance with ernment is a stupendous fraud, an absolute tyranny, the 'self-evident truths' of the Declaration of Indean organized rebellion against Eternal Justice, wheth- pendence, and contrary to the teachings of the Chris-Whereas, the most strenuous and daring efforts are

talities, are not abuses, but essential qualities in loath- making by the Slave Power, at the present time, to some fruition. The remedy is not to be found in a extend and perpetuate this blighting curse, by intronor in legislative tinkering; though these may some- and New Mexico, and making it a legal and con-

Whereas, it is alike the right and the duty of Convine retribution, on the one hand-in intellectual cul- gress, at its present session, to apply the principles of other; in the substitution of love for selfishness, the undeterred by any fear of consequences, and unsespirit of peace for that of war, the supremacy of duced by any sophistry; and thus for ever to save God for the authority of man. This is a laborious posterity from crimes of the deepest dye, and retributions of the most terrible character; and,

Whereas, at this alarming crisis, the fidelity of ev Street of its abominations? Who is the reforming ery Northern Senator and Representative in Congress to the cause of freedom is of transcendant imtion of the premises? He names Sir Robert Peel, portance, and demands firm, unflinching adherence to the Ordinance aforesaid; therefore,

an able statesman, as the world goes; but, able as Resolved, That, as citizens of Massachusetts, and he is, he cannot work miracles any more than the fee- especially of Plymouth County, it is with feelings of blest man in the kingdom. He has already been tried unfeigned surprise, deep regret, and strong disap--he long held the Premiership-and not in vain, it probation, that we have read the speech of the Hon must be admitted; but what 'doleful creature' in Daniel Webster, recently delivered in the Senate of Downing Street did he exorcise, or what load of filth the United States—because (among many other readid he cause to be removed therefrom? By no process of culture can grapes be gathered from thorns, rays himself against the application of the Ordinance With the government of Eng- of '87 to California and New Mexico, on the grou land constituted as it is, its monarchy, its nobility, its that it would be useless to 're-enact the will of war system, its land monopoly, its complicated and God'; that the soil and the climate render it imposcrushing machinery throughout, what can the ablest sible for slavery to occupy those regions; and that

Resolved. That the opinion of Mr. Webster, agains

Resolved, That the safeguards of liberty cannot be

Resolved, That when the champion of eternal ala very, John C. Calhoun, declares—'I heard the gentle man [Mr. Webster] with great pleasure say that h would not vote for the Wilmot Proviso, being willin of criminals, unless a diminution of power, emolu-ment and temptation is made at the same time; and this diminution can be safely or successfully attempt-

which bitterly opposes the Proviso, significantly says, "It gives us pleasure to say that Mr. Webster has even exceeded the public expectation, and that never did he, in all the pride of place, and in the height of his renown, deserve more respect for any of his efforts than he has obtained by this speech'; when the Richmond Enquirer says, 'In this last effort, Mr. Webster has been beating his bark against fanatician and folly at home, and endeavoring to carry his vessel into port under the guns of the most selfsh and peneurous constituency that ever ruled a public mann'; when the Richmond Whig says, 'We have feared the vast intellect of Mr. Webster; his stupendous powers of reasoning have caused us to distrust the conclusions of the human judgment; but our distrust has been removed, and our apprehensions allayed';—when the Norfolk Herald says, 'On no other occasion has Mr. Webster spoken to so good a purpose';—when the Charleston Courier says, 'The speech of Mr. Webster is pervaded by a spirit of moderation, fairness and Charleston Courier says, 'The speech of Mr. Webster is pervaded by a spirit of moderation, fairness and good faith on the subject of slavery, and a manly and generous respect and consideration for the constitutional rights, honor and feelings of the South, which entitle the gifted and eloquent speaker to the gratitude of the South';—when, finally, the Charleston Mercury (the organ of Mr. Calhoun) says, 'We cordially espond to a testimony of approval; no where has Mr. Webster urged his opinions offensively; and when he reaches the true grounds of the present conwhen he reaches the true grounds of the present controversy, he marks his way so clearly, and treads so loyally on the plain track of the Constitution and the Government, that the difficulty is not to agree, but to disagree with him —when encomiums like these are showered upon the head of Mr. Webster by the uncompromising defenders of slavery, it must be clear to the dullest vision that he now stands on Southern ground, that his position is one of hostility to Northmark.

and by the solemn obligations resting upon him to be true to the State which he represents in every conflict for the right, leaving nothing to chance, we call upon Mr. Webster to reconsider his determination to vote against the prohibition of slavery in the new territories, and to go for such prohibition by act of Con-

versal execration.

Resolved, That if Mr. Webster shall persist in sustaining this 'bill of abominations,' he will forfeit the respect of the friends of humanity throughout the world, and we trust will be discarded by Massachusetts as unworthy of any public trust.

Resolved, That whatever claim the slaveholder may have to his fugitive slave at the North, under that sanction of the U. S. Constitution relating to persons escaping from service or labor,' it is not to strike down the writ of habeas corpus, nor to deprive any one seized as a chattel of the sacred right of trial by jury.

Resolved, That whether reference be had to the mode in which Texas was annexed to this country, (a mode without precedent and palpably unconstitutional,) or to the powers of any one Congress to foreclose, by resolution, the independent action of any subsequent Congress, in cases where the cause of liberty has been compromised and betrayed,-the right of Texas to carve out of her territory four additional slave States, and to demand their admission as such to the Union, is to be denied and contested to the last the declaration of Mr. Webster to the contrary not

The opening remarks of Mr. Garrison, on the above resolutions, were principally in relation to the Proclamation of Gov. Briggs, calling upon the people to observe the day in 'fasting, humiliation and prayer.' He commented pretty severely on the sentiments therein advanced, and pronounced this annual fasting at the behest of the civil magistrate to be both anfi-republican and anti-Christian. We wish it were in our power to give a full report of his remarks, but this our power to give a full report of his remarks, but this we are not competent to do; they were listened to

The remarks of Wendell Phillips were timely and eloquent. His observations on the Hon. Daniel Webster's late 'satanic speech' were very able, truthful be rigorously punished. and convincing, and received the hearty approbation of the entire audience. Not a man or woman present, we dare venture to say, disapproved of his positions, or sanctioned the abominable sentiments of Mr. Webster's speech. Indeed, we have yet to find in the Webster's speech. Indeed, we have yet to find in the Old Colony, the first man who will say that he approves of that speech. We know of many Whigs here, thorough and radical, who have heretofore said and done every thing for the Whig cause, standing plunged into the water, and sunk to rise no more. side by side with Webster, who now repudiate, in toto, this speech of his, and look upon him very dif-ferently from what they did a few months since. His ments, of robbing the U.S. Mail, and was senten glory has departed from the Old Colony! We would to forty years imprisonment at hard labor in Edgefield jail; ten years for each offence. Heaven it were otherwise.

The following resolutions were presented by Capt.

Jonathan Walker, and adopted :
Resolved, That in the physical death of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, the great apostle of slavery, the imbruted slaves and their friends find no
cause to weep; nor in the moral death of Daniel
Webster, of Massachusetts, the high priest and ex-Webster, of Massachusetts, the high priest and ex-

1850, is well calculated to convince all candid minds

cotton-growing and slave-whipping interests of South | tution. Carolina; and that the money-changers of State street, Boston, and the dove-sellers of Andover Theological Seminary, are in loving fellowship with the slave-breeders of Virginia and the women-sellers of 6.40; Cambridge, 6.30; New Bedford, 6.42; Roxbury, 6.20; Charlestown, 9.00; Lowell, 8.29; Worcester, 6.75. ter within the sacred walls of the temple of liberty.

were paid over to the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

The committee to whom the time and place of holding the annual meeting were referred, made no report, in consequence of the probability of the Massa-chusetts A. S. Society holding a Mass Convention, as usual, at the beautiful grove in Abington, on the 4th of July next; on which interesting occasion, the Old Colony A. S. Society will be most happy to co-ope

Thayer and others, for their kind co-operation and very generous hospitality. At 10 o'clock, P. M., the Society adjourned, sine die. BOURNE SPOONER, President.

South Abington, April 15, 1880. Will the Philadelphia friends send to the Bos-ton Depository a few copies of the pamphlet edi-tion of Thaddeus Stevens' Speech?

The New Englander' says of this Revie This is a masterly document. It is thorough, bold, rue. It is just what was needed. It shows up the

inconsistencies of Mr. Webster in a manner that was required. We should like to have the 'distinguished statesman' himself attempt to answer it. It would be a more severe task, even, than his reconciliation with the people of Massachusetta.' Death of Mr. Barrett .- John M. Barrett, Esq., wh

resolved, and that he has betrayed and dishonored a confiding constituency.

Resolved, That by all the hallowed memories which cluster around Plymouth Rock—by all that is abhorrent in slavery, and glorious in freedom—by a just regard for his own reputation in all future time—and by the selection believe to the selection of the scandaious manner in which the slave trade is carried on in Cuba, and threatening to blockade the island if his representation is not attended to.

ritories, and to go for such prohibition by act of Congress, without bargain or compromise.

Resolved, That we are filled with indignation and amazement too strong for utterance, in view of Mr. Webster's arowal that he shall support, 'to the full-st week, between two blacks named James Richardson and William Brown, in which the former gave the capture of fugitive slaves; and which makes it penal, in the sum of one thousand dollars and twelve months' imprisonment, for any one to obey the scriptural injunction—'Hide the outcast; bewray not him that wandereth';—a bill detestable in its spirit, provisions and purposes, and deserving of universal exceration.

—Bee.

Drumken Row is Lyan.—A drunken row came off in Lynn, near the rail-road house, on Wednesday night last week, between two blacks named James Richard-son and William Brown, in which the former gave the latter a severe stab in the right cheek to the bone. Richardson was immediately arrested, and on being searched, a pistol was found in one of his pockets, loaded to the muzzle with powder and ball. Brown was considered dangerously wounded. Richardson was examined before Justice Thomas B. Newhall, and in default of bail in \$500, was committed to Salem jail, to await the next term of Criminal Court, to be holden at Newburyport in May. So much for rum.—Bee.

The colored citizens of Cincinnati held a meeting, on the 21st ult., at which resolutions, protest against the whole scheme of African colonizati were passed.

in Sussex county, New Jersey, was blown up a short time since. Two sons of Mr. Wm. S. Johnson, one aged twelve and the other fourteen years, were in-stantly killed. The powder magazine of the Andover mine

FA powder magazine in Middlefield, near Middletown, Conn., exploded on the night of the 1st inst. Three hundred half barrels of powder, belonging to the government, were destroyed.

The house of James H. Rouse, at French Creek, near or in Chautauque county, N. Y., was burned on the 19th ult., while Mr. and Mrs. Rouse were gone, and their four youngest children all per-ished in the flames.

Accounts from Campeachy state that the city of Laguna was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult., only one house being left standing. Great distress result-ed, and the loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

In January, while a party of Sioux were hunting on the forks of the Cheyenne, they were attacked by a party of Crow Indians. Eight warriors were killed on each side. The Crows took from their enemy from 100 to 150 horses.

Recarded .- Littlefield has received from Mr. Rob ert G. Shaw the sum of \$3000, being the reward of-fered for the 'detection and conviction of the perce-trators of any injury that may have been done' Dr.

TA petition, signed by fifteen hundred females, was lately presented to the City Council of Buffalo, praying that licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks be denied, and that every violation of the excise law

If appears from the annual report of the Board of Health of New Orleans, for 1849, that the total number of deaths during the year was 9,862, of which 3,176 were from cholers, and 759 from yellow

Warning to Mail Depredators .- Albert G. Gasking

Murder.—A brutal murder was committed in the town of Colebrook, Conn., recently. Mr. Barnice White, an old inhabitant, who lived alone, was found dead in his bed, with his skull broken by a club.

pounder of the Constitution, have they any cause to rejoice.

Resolved, That Daniel Webster's pro-slavery speech in the Senate Chamber at Washington, March 7th, 1850 is reall chamber at Washington, March 7th, 1850 is reall chamber at Washington, March 7th,

1850, is well calculated to convince all candid minds that he is the devoted tool of the cottonocracy of the North and the slavocracy of the South, and nothing else.

Resolved, That the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Massachusetts are in alliance with the interests of Massachusetts are in alliance with the officers on his retirement from the charge of the instinction.

ter within the sacred walls of the temple of liberty.

The amount collected by the Financial Committee, consisting of Lewis Ford of Abington, E. E. Bennett of North Bridgewater, and N. B. Spooner of Plymouth, amounted to \$19 92; eleven dollars of which were paid over to the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

The committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the time and place of the committee to whom the committee to the committee to the committee to the committee to the committee, and the committee to the commi

Blessings of Slavery.—In the U. S. Senate, Mr. C emens, of Alabams, presented a petition from citizens of that State, praying that the blessings of alavery may be extended to every State in the Union.

Dreadful Calamity.—The house of Mr. Weatherby, nearn Peru, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult., and two of his daughters, one aged seven the other sixteen years, perished in the flames. The eldest daughter, aged eighteen, jumped from a second story window, and broke her back. Mrs. Weatherby, two or three small children, and two young men, who were asleep in the house at the time, barely escaped with their lives.

Liquor Lau.—The Massachusetts Legislature has passed, by a large majority, a stringent liquor license law, prohibiting the sale of all spirituous or fermented liquor in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes. It authorizes towar corporations to appoint suitable agents for the sale of liquors, who shall be paid for their services from the corporation treasury.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS, NOW READY. A large edition, in pamphlet form, of WENDELL SILLIPS'S Review of the late Speech of Hon. Daniel Webster in the U. S. Senste has been published. They are for sale at \$4 a hundred : fifty cents a

Also, on an extra sheet, THRODORE PARKER'S Speech at Fancuil Hall, (with additions,) reviewing Mr. Webster's Speech. One dollar a hundred.

These very able and timely documents should at once be taken from our office, and circulated far and wide through the State and country. Our anti-slavery friends are requested to send early orders to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill. Boston.

BENEFIT EXHIBITION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

The inclement weather preventing many from attending the exhibition on March 7th, and an unanimous desire being manifested for its repetition, the members of the Society, in grateful acknowledgement of the kindness, would announce to their friends and the public that Cochituate Hall has been secured for the purpose, on next Tuesday evening, April 23d, when it is hoped the efforts of members and volunteers in elocution and music will prove acceptable to all conferring their patronage.

Cards of admission, 12 1-2 cents. Exercises to

commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT. BY THE LUCA PAMILY.

From New Haven, Ct .- Lade from 12 to 18 years of age. In Cochituate Hall, Thursday and Friday Evenings, April 18th and 19th. 7 1-2 o'clock. Piano Forte, Violins and Violincello. The youngest will preside at the Piano Forte. A choice collection of the most popular Music will be presented. Boston, April 17, 1850.

Among the numerous testimonials which the extraordinary musical proficiency of this remerkable family of colored children has elicited, it gives us pleasure to publish the fellowing from Gov. Briggs and other highly respectable residents of Pittsfield :-

Having heard the LUCA FAMILY sing, we would express our admiration of their musical talents, and commend them to the people of this town. We have taken the liberty to invite them to give another Concert on Wednesday evening; and express the hope that they will receive

any evening; and express the hope eive a patronage equal to their merits. [Gov.] GEORGE N. BRIGGS, ROBERT CAMPBELL, BRADLEY MINER, JAMES H. DUNHAM, JAMES FRANCIS.

MEETING IN BOSTON FOR THE PRISONER. A meeting will be held at the Melodeon, next Sunday afternoon, April 21, at the usual time of service, to consider the DUTY OF SOCIETY TO THE CRIMINAL. Addresses will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, John M. Spear, and others. A collection will be taken to aid John M. Spear in his labors for the poor prisoner. The cause and the occasion, it is hoped, will secure a full attendance.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

LORING MOODY, Agent of the Barnstable County Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows, viz :-

Friday, East Brewster, April 19. Orleans,
Chatham,
West Harwich,
South Yarmouth,
Barnstable,
Centreville,
Mednesday,
Thursday,
Friday,
Sunday,
Monday, 26. 28. 29.

The friends in the above places are requested to ake all needful arrangements.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A Lecture on Temperance will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, Dedham, by William Lloyd Garrison, on SUNDAY evening, April 21st, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.

Rev. Calvin Fairbank, who was so long imprisoned in the penitentiary of Kentucky, for assisting Lewis Hayden and his family in escaping from sla-very, is now in Boston, and designs publishing an Exposition of Starrey, with an account of his arrest, trial and imprisonment. While he remains here, he will be ready to lecture on slavery as opportunity may offer. Letters may be addressed to him, in care of Lewis Hayden, 107 Cambridge Street.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

W. M. FERNALD will repeat, by request, the Course of four Lectures, delivered last winter, on the following connected subjects:—God, Nature, Man, and Human Society. At Washingtonian Hall, 21 Bromfield street, every Sunday afternoon, commencing next Sunday. Seats free. April 19.

NOTICE.

Friends of the slave, and strangers on a visit to the city during Anniversary week, can be entertained with good board and private accommodations at 330 Pearl street. WILLIAM P. POWELL. New York, April 15, 1850.

DIED—In Providence, R. I., on the 27th ultimo, ADELINE E., aged 29 years, and on the 30th ultimo, EDWIN A., aged 15 years, second daughter and youngest son of Samuel W. Wheeler.

Whate'er Thy will ordains, O give us strength to bear; Still let us know a Father reigns, Still trust a Father's care.

At East Lexington, 13th instant, Eurry, daughter of Peter Wellington, aged 20 years.

Water-Cure Journal. PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1850.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL is published monthly, containing thirty-two octave pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the Structure, Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, with familiar illustrations to learners. It is emphatically a journal of health, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete family guide, in all cases, and in all diseases. PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH.

This will be fully discussed, including food, drinks, clothing, air, and exercise, showing their effects on body and mind. TO INVALIDS.

No matter of what disease, the principles of hydro-pathy may be applied, and in nine cases out of ten, great benefit may be derived therefrom.

WATER-CURE AT HOME. Particular directions will be given for the treat-ment of ordinary cases at home, which may enable all who have occasion, to apply without the aid of a phy-

TERMS ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE. Please address all letters, post-paid, to the publishers, FOWLERS & WELLS, 121 Nassau street, New York.

BELA MARSH, Boston Agent. N. B. Editors, Postmasters, and Teachers, are su-thorized to receive subscriptions. Sample numbers

MACON B. ALLEN. Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(ENTRANCE ALSO FROM WASHINGTON STREET,) MR. ALLEN also keeps an office in Warren Hall, No. 25 City Square, Charlestown, where he may be found, every afternoon, from about 3 o'clock till ovening, and, in addition to doing business as a Lawyer, gives special attention to all matters coming before him as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex. BOSTON.

Middlesex.

LT Mr. Allen is the Charlestown agent for several
Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

March 29

3tis

For the Liberator. MORAL TREASON.

BY E. R. PLACE. Daniel Webster, in his recent speech on the slavery question, quotes approvingly the admonition of St. Paul, not to do evil that good may come.

Fitly spoken! let the sentence Echo wake in each true heart; In the sackcloth of repentance Let us act the righteous part!

Do no ill that good may follow-This is Christian, this is just :--Tell us, O thou proud Apollo, Dost thyself this doctrine trust?

Locust-like, the hosts of Error Fill the land with gathering gloom; Calling from their shroud of terror, Give us victims for the tomb!

Who comes forward at this hour. Crisis hour of freedom's battle, With a voice whose traitorous power Makes the bones of Arnold rattle

Pouring forth his sad libation To the peace of freedom's foes; In the quick ear of the nation Pouring words that tell for blows!

'Fight us not, and fight us never,' Slavery shouts through all the land; 'Let us onward--now-forever! Let us, or we snap the band !

To be made a vast Sahara. Souls! for whom the Lamb was slain, To be chained in dark Tartara! 'God forbid it!' shout the legion,

Give vs of earth's fair domain,

Towering up in freedom's might;-By our conscience, our religion, Never will we yield the right! Hark! in front like distant thunder

Sounds a voice of deep command. Cleaving freedom's host asunder, Crying- Hence! no longer stand! Freemen, back! your ground surrender!

Give the foemen all they ask; Know not ye of conscience tende God hath called you to the task !' WERSTER! by the God thou namest, On thy brow is treason writ;

Says the conscience thou proclaimest, Not for freedom's councils fit!' Do not ill that good may follow;

Therefore cling we to the right; Traitor he whose precept hollow Counsels flinching in the fight!

For the Liberator. DANIEL RUINED. THE PROOF. Addressed to the State St. Physicians of the Cott

Yes; well may ye comfort him-much does he need Your cotton-seed chloroform now; The mighty has fallen-ay, fallen indeed! None, none can redeem from that slough "Tis proof that ye know your Goliath is slain-

The effort ye're making to hide The wounds of your patient. The effort is vain-It points to the spot where he died. Plymouth, April 6, 1850. OLD COLONY.

From the New York Evening Post. SONG FOR CERTAIN CONGRESSMEN. 'Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure pale.'—Webster's Dictionary.

We are all docile Dough-Faces, They knead us with the fist. They, the dashing Southern lords, We labor as they list : For them we speak-or hold our tongues: For them we turn and twist.

We join them in their howl against Free Soil and ' Abolition.' That fire-brand-that assassin knife Which risk our land's condition And leave no peace of life to any Dough-Face politician.

To put down 'agitation' now, We think the most judicious; To damn all 'Northern fanatics,' Those ' traitors,' black and vicious; The 'regular party usages' For us, and no 'new issues.'

Things are come to a pretty pass, When a trifle small as this. Moving and bartering nigger slaves, Can open an abyss, With jaws a-gape for ' the two great parties,'

A pretty thought, I wis! Principle! Freedom !-Fiddlesticks! We know not where they're found: Rights of the masses-Progress !- Bah ! Words that tickle and sound ; But claiming to rule o'er 'practical men' Is very different ground.

Beyond all such we know a term Charming to ears and eyes, With it we'll stab young Freedom, And do it in disguise; Speak soft, ye wily Dough-Faces-That term is 'compromise

And what if children, growing up, In future seasons read The thing we do-and heart and tongue Accurse us for the deed? The future cannot touch us : The present gain we heed.

Then, altogether, Dough-Faces! Let's stop the exciting clatter, And pacify slave-breeding wrath By yielding all the matter; For otherwise, as sure as guns, The Union it will shatter.

Besides, to tell the honest truth, (For us an innovation,) Keeping in with the slave power Is our personal salvation We've very little to expect From t'other part of the nation.

Indeed, it's plain at Washington, Who likeliest wins the chase: What earthly chance has 'Free Soil' For any good fat place? While many a daw has feathered his nest

By his creamy and meek 'Dough-Face.' Take heart, then, sweet companions, Be steady, Scripture Dick ! Douglas, Cass, and Walker, your allegiance stick With Brooks, and Briggs, and Phonix.

Stand up through thin and thick ! We do not ask a bold brave front; We never try that game; 'Twould bring the storm upon our heads, A huge mad storm of shame; Evade it, brothers-subterfuge, Will answer just the same.

The Liberator.

LETTER TO HENRY CLAY.

TO THE HONORABLE HENRY CLAY: Sin,-A lady who feels a deep interest in the result of the agitation of the subject of slavery which now pervades all bodies and all classes of society throughout this country, desires to say somewhat to thee on the several points pertaining to thy sayings and doings in connection therewith. Thou art called a great man, and hast many admirers; but I have never yet been able to discover any trace of generous ity or justice in any of thy great speeches, compromises, or resolutions. The merciful man is merciful to his beast-how much more so to his neighbor; and the just man will deal justly with all men; at least, he desires and endeavors to do so. But wherein hast thou ever shown any sympathy for the colored race, or any desire or design to treat them with justice? In thy scheme for (emancipation, I cannot say) ridding Kentucky of her slaves, thou didst admit that a wrong, a great wrong had been done them; but that slavery had become so interwoven with all the great interests of society, that it had now become one of those stuperaous wrongs and evils which it was impracticable to redress! Hadst thou said inconvenient, thou wouldst have said truth. Truly, it was impossible to redress the wrongs of those who have passed away, and of those who are passing away. But is it impossible to redress the wrongs of the middle-aged, the young, and the unborn? Is it, indeed, too late to it an unkind, unneighborly act in one who should semake an effort, or even to feel a desire to restore them to their inalienable birthright? Is it impossible for thee to take thy slaves across the Ohio, and after pay
How supremely absurd, selfish, unjust and inhuing them some portion of what thou now owest them, say unto them- Ye are now free. Seek ye a place men appear to the disinterested, just and philanthrowhere ye may abide. God bless you, and give you yie spectator! Is it not astonishing that any one can favor in the sight of those among whom ye are going to dwell '? Doubtless, thou wouldst find it somewhat inconvenient to do this, but not impracticable. And what is thy duty? To whom hath the Lord pugnant to humanity? 'If a great wrong is prohib revealed his will, that some sins are so 'stupendous' that he will not require the transgressor to repent, but permit him to go on increasing, extending and multiplying them? Let us look into our Bible, and ferent and regardless of the liberty and social relasee what saith the Lord on this subject. 'For without repentance, there is no remission of sin.' Look and as ready to extend and perpetuate an evil as thou wilt see what God requires of those who have entangled themselves with stupendous evils. Thou wilt tinction between right and wrong!

Daniel Webster has followed thy lead, has endorsadmit that the marriage of these Jews with 'strange women, by some of whom they had children,' was an evil more closely interwoven with the great in-terests of society than is alavery. 'If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out. When thou bringest thy they (and thou) would would wish to be treated in gift to the altar, and there rememberest thy brother' like circumstances, and as they are commanded in [or neighbor, or servant, for are we not all brethren?] Deut. 23:15, 16. He, also, cannot see how a wicked, hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift on the tyrannical, and unconstitutional contract can be howaltar, and first be reconciled with thy brother, and orably annulled. Yet he and thou art called great then come and offer thy gift. Whatsoever ye men; and thy speeches are called great, and are spread would that men should do unto you, do ye even so far and wide. Yet think not for all these things that unto them.' 'He that will or doth not forsake father. mother, house and land, cannot be my disciple.'
Whether it be right in the sight of God to obey man rather than God, judge ye.' 'He that knoweth his Master's will, and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes.' 'Though the wicked go hand in hand to do evil, they shall not go unpunished." Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself. There is no greater commandment than these.' Mark 12: 30, 31. I am speaking to one who admits slavery to be a sin.

Hadst thou one-half the love of God in thy heart thou hast for the Constitution or the Union-onehalf the love for thy neighbor thou hast for thyself -one-half the regard for the rights of the poor and oppressed thou hast for their oppressors-one-half the sympathy for thy colored neighbor thou hast for the ple through the prophets; and will he not visit such Hungarians, or even thy horses and hounds-onehalf the respect for justice and mercy thou hast for honor and power and promotion, thou wouldst glory in setting thy slaves at liberty. For thou knowest, that however kindly thou mayest treat them, the great mass are ruled by laws the most cruel and oppressive ever enacted by any people; that their rights and convenience are never permitted to compete, or the South. Thou, who shouldst have imbibed the their affections allowed to interfere with the will and spirit of liberty with thy mother's milk, hast endorsconvenience of their (I cannot say owners, and I do ed the complaints of those tyrants, against the hu-Shouldst thou free thy bondmen, would not thy exgreat influence-fearful are thy responsibilities; for with shame and indignation at its utter basened ed.' But, alas! thine eye is evil, and thy body full hibited from extending over a vast country, than the heart, thou bringest forth evil things. That thou hast their irrational and aristocratical pride wounded by a at this moment urging Congress to enact a law which the North are unworthy thy native place, and should shall render their escape impracticable. Yes, the emigrate to Russia, where ye can exercise the tyrangreat, the honored Henry Clay is even unwilling that ny of your hearts without bringing dishonor on your those oppressed and wronged bondmen, who, by tak- selves or your country. ing the matter in their own hands, accomplish that redress which is denied them, by fleeing to a free State; the rights thus obtained, but would fain make it apvidual! I, even I, am bound to refuse to harbor, aid or protect a sister, or mother, or brother, who has escaped from a state to which there is, in every human being, an inherent antipathy; a state in which she was robbed of every right, even that of owning herself and child. My puise quickers, yea, my blood beats at the contemplation of this, thy barbarous and iniquitous proposition, and I long for an opportunity to show thee my contempt for that and men slaves are profitable at all profitable work. thee. I would that one of thy 'fat and sleek' ones was here, and thou in pursuit; then wouldst thou find that I, and not only I, but many who admire

True, the Constitution (shame to those who framed return of fugitives (with judge or jury) to those to whom their service is due.' The fact is, their service is not due, but a reward is due them, for they have already earned more than they have consumed : if it were not so, there would not be so much anxiety shown to retain and regain them. And yet thou wilt not consent that those in the District of Columbia shall be liberated without the consent of their tyrants, and a price paid for them. How is it possible that the right of these tyrants to their slaves can be paramount to the right of the slaves to themselves? How is it that in all thy arguments, demands, resolutions and compromises, all thy claims of right in emigrating with thy slaves, &c., that the rights and feelings of the slave are so entirely overlooked?

In regard to the Constitution, which is the bond and basis of this Union, I deny the right or the pow- experiment has pretty fully convinced many that it is er of any person to bind himself to do evil, or to a vain attempt; for myself, I needed not to see it contract with another to aid him to do it; much less made. has any one the right to bind his posterity or his In this town, an elegant meeting-house was built, neighbor or his constituents to oppress and afflict his a church organized, a minister settled, and anti-sisfellow-man. I utterly repudiate whatever is in the very worship fully established. Last evening was Constitution that requires me to violate my duty to one of the most delightful that could be, lighted by a God and man. But thou sayest that it is binding upon all who live within these United States. Thou factories all closed, and at half past seven, I went to also thinkest this a glorious Union, and wouldst the place of meeting, and found-three men and one have it perpetual, indissoluble; yes, so much art thou woman. At eight o'clock, we had some five and in love with it, that thou hast uttered a prayer in twenty, and I gave my lecture. So much for the la-

others to do so, even though in so doing the rights of a whole class are violated! But what are the rights and feelings of three millions colored people, in comparison with the convenience of the Hon. Henry Clay and some two hundred thousand tyrants, who desire to make them toil and swest in their stead? Wert thou to regard this subject as a question between man and man, instead of between a man and a beast, or wast thou to exchange, or rather to take thy lot with these crushed bondmen, how differently wouldst or wast thou to exchange, or rather to take thy lot with these crushed bondmen, how differently wouldst thou see and feel and argue! Then wouldst thou cry out, 'It is your bull that has gored my ox, and justice requires reparation.' Then wouldst thou believe the olden rule a good one, and binding upon all men is all circumstances. Then wouldst thou believe the greatest, most stupendous wrong ought to be redress ed, even though it should subject the transgressor to some, yes, even great inconvenience. Then woulds thou deny the right of fathers to pledge their children to do wrong-(thou hast admitted that slavery is wrong.) Then wouldst thou believe it right to annul a contract by which we or others are bound to do evil; more honorable to labor to repeal an unjust law than to insist upon its fulfilment. But now thou sayest the compromises to evil which our fathers made are still binding, and must remain everlasting stat-utes, and must be fulfilled! 'It is unkind, unneighborly, to refuse to give up the fugitive to his claim.

ant,' says the great Henry Clay. To whom is it un-

kind? Wast thou, or any one dear to thee, fleeing

from oppression and bondage, wouldst thou consider

man do the sentiments and arguments of such great be so blind or impudent, or so-I know not what-as to stand up before the nation and the world, and giv utterance to sentiments so manifestly unjust, so reited from crossing the compromise line, it ought to be established-[have I misstated this?]-south of it.' How ridiculously absurd! Thou art just as indiftions of the slaves, as if they were so many horses; at the ninth and tenth chapters of Ezra, and thou art to prohibit it. O what perversity! How dull

> thy cause is gaining ground, or that thou art gaining durable honor and fame; for I rejoice in the hope that thou and he have done much, very much, to increase the wide-spread abhorrence of a Union which binds us to the performance of deeds at once repugnant to the laws of God and the dictates of humanity. Yea, I say unto thee, rejoice not, though thou shouldst effect the passage of a law to suit the South, for verily I believe God will overrule it to the overthrow o that evil which thou wouldst establish for ever.

> If there has been a time when God winked at the wickedness of this people, He now commands all men every where to repent, and show works meet for repentance; to turn from their evil ways to righteusness. Oppression is one of the most prominer sins for which God rebuked and threatened his peoa nation as this for these things?

A FEW WORDS TO THE GODLIKE

DANIEL. Thou art much more culpable than the tyrants of

the South. Thou, who shouldst have imbibed the not choose to say masters, so I will say) tyrants. mane and generous, who prefer to obey God rather than man; and thou art pledged to fulfil all the re ample be admired, applauded, and imitated? Would quisitions of the wicked bond imposed upon us by it not be as a corner-stone to the foundation of a general emancipation? Then wouldst thou be honored to the spirit and the letter! Notwithstanding thy as a good as well as a great man. Thou hast had late speech is called great, many a cheek will tinge of him to whom much is given, much will be requir. Thou art less concerned that slavery should be proof darkness, and out of the treasure of thine evil art that a few unfeeling, selfish tyrants should have no desire to deal justly or to render redress to thy col- just and manly testimony against their most wicked ored brethren, is manifest from the fact that thou art and preposterous claims. Thou and many others in

O that thou wert for a while compelled to take leasons in a rice swamp or a sugar plantation! 'Exthou art unwilling, I repeat, that they should enjoy perience keeps a dear school, but some people will learn in no other.' Hadst thou a proper regard for pear that every individual is bound by law and the rights of all men, thou wouldst be zealous to neighborly kindness,' to assist in restoring him to make assurance doubly sure in regard to the promulthe enjoyment of his great wrongs! Every indi- gation of slavery in places where it is at least doubtful.

SLAVE LABOR

Webster is in error in supposing that slavery is excluded by Nature from the new territory. Slavery can be profitably extended any where, where work of any kind is profitable. It is only after it has existed some time that it becomes profitless. Able-bodied

If slavery was lawful in Wisconsin, I could pur chase fifteen men slaves, and compel them to cultivate to wheat and corn my 600 acres improved land, thee as a great man, would withstand thee to the forty acres to a man, in the usual Western style. Each slave would not me \$400 per year. This would be an immense profit on the investment. But when and more shame to those who uphold it) requires the the family gets run down and loses its energy, as in Virginia, and the men slaves get run down, and you have as many women as men, and still more children. and all lazy, and the best of them taken for house

servants, then slavery is profitless every where. Therefore, Nature has not interposed any barrier to the extension of slavery. It is quite as profitable in the production of wheat as cotton or sugar; and at each alike it is made profitable by constantly purchasing men slaves, and having an interested man to make them work.

MEETING AT FITCHBURG.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :-There are two places where the attempt has been made to establish 'Evangelical Anti-Slavery Churche -one is Andover, and the other is Fitchburg. The

public that thy own dissolution may be accomplished, bors of the settles. Thou expresses no such for the largest that that of these States. Thou expresses no slanery Evangelical Church. It was the smallest meetregret for its faults, no desire to amend them, but art determined to fulfil all its requisitions, and oblige have addressed in a long time. And the church, too,

In haste,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

From the Boston Journal. ANECDOTE OF THE LATE CAPT. BURS

We heard, a day or two since, an anecdote of th We heard, a day or two since, an anecdote of the late Capt. Bursley, illustrative of the jokes which ship-masters occasionally amuse themselves with playing upon each other. The lamented Captain, at the time alluded to, was in command of the ship Mount Vernon, and sailed from this port in company with another ship, commanded by an intimate friend, for Charleston, S. C., to load cotton for Liverpool. As most of our readers are aware, all colored seamen found in American vessels, upon their arrival at Charleston, are taken from the vessel by the municipal authorities, and kept in confinement until the ship is ready for sea, when they are placed on board, provided the ship pays the expenses incurred

Yes, sir, I am,' responded the officer.

'Well, why don't you serve all alike? Why do you take one ship's men, and let another's go free?'
The officer declared he had not knowingly done

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

'We welcome this document, for which we have

alike, in a tone just loud enough to reach the officer's ear.

The officer had got upon the track, and the captain knew he would follow it up. The next morning, at the appointed hour, he was on the wharf, according to the captain's directions, and very soon Capt. Bursley appeared, axe in hand, to take his accustomed exercise. He had just got fairly at work, when the officer started from his hiding-place, and laid hands upon him. Of course, the captain was taken 'all aback,' and protested against such treatment, declaring he was master of the ship.

'You can't come that nonsense,' said the policeman; 'a pretty looking fellow you for the master of such a ship. Come along with me;—a fine shipmaster, truly.'

master, truly.'

Again the captain protested, and reiterated his statement; but the policeman 'couldn't be come over that way,' and taking the prisoner by the vest collar, for he was in his shirt sleeves, as usual, proceeded to hurry him off to the lock-up. The captain, finding all his protestations unavailing, marched slong in no very pleasant humor, and had passed through several streets bare-headed and coatless, when, fortunately, he came across a friend, a less, when, fortunately, he came across a friend, a source of this country, and of all countries, and of all parties, it is well worthy the attentive perusal and observation of every friend of literature and man.—Syracuse Daily Journal.

Railroad Accident—Loss of Life.—The steamboat train from New York, a few days since, broke through the tridge over the Quinnebaug river, at Thompson, by which the baggage-master, John Galligan, who has long been employed on the road, was killed, and several passengers more or less injured. Two first

oner with a most humble apology, and an explana-tion of the causes which led to the arrest. Capt. Bursley acknowledged the joke, wended his way back to the ship, and ever after cried quits at joking with his friend, who is now a resident of this city.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce-

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9. Every one must have remarked that, during the last year, the people of the Southern States have given increased attention to the subject of African Colonization. The State of Maryland has set aside Virginia has appropriated thirty thousand dollars a year to sending out, as emigrants to Liberia, free people of color belonging to that State. The States of Georgia and Kentucky, and also Ohio, have encouraged the cause. The evils of a free colored population are seriously felt in Virginia, where they are found to be an incubus on the industry and prosperity of the State, and also an obstruction to emancination. the State, and also an obstruction to emancipation.

Indeed, it is well understood, that if means can

be found to remove to Liberia or elsewhere, all those blacks who are now free, and may be set free, the central slaveholding States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, will soon

Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, will soon become non-slaveholding States.

Mr. Webster has given proof of the sincerity of his desire 'to extend the area of freedom,' by suggest-ing the adoption of Mr. Rufus King's plan of setting aside the proceeds of the sales of the public domain, for the purpose of facilitating emancipation, by colonizing all the free blacks.

Commerce and steam and California gold, all combine to render practicable this beneficent schemeheretofore thought to be so visionary. If the acquisition of California has disturbed the relations between the free and slave States, it has also furnished tween the free and slave States, it has also furnished means for the gradual extinction of slaves and the slave trade. The revenue which may be derived from the sale of permits and leases—say one million of dollars a year—might be properly appropriated, after deducting what may be necessary for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., in California, and the establishment of great national highways leading to it, to the purpose of colonizing all the free blacks of the Western States. Virginia gave up to the of the Western States. Virginia gave up to the sas, Union a domain which has filled the coffers of the Na-Union a domain which has filled the coffers of the National Treasury, in the last sixty years or more; one would think that she was entitled to any aid that she might require in her regeneration from the paralyzing effects of their population. Not only Virginia, but every Southern State contributed largely to the acquisition of California, and as their people are to be denied the privilege of taking thither, and there holding slaves, and at the same time, are to suffer by the reduction of their relative political weight, it would seem no more than sight, it would seem no more than right to devote a large portion of the revenue from the gold bearing lands to the pro-

the revenue from the gold bearing lands to the promotion of their peculiar interests. [!!!]

I am glad, in view of these considerations, to see a project, in the form of a memorial to Congress, to build four steam ships, combining in the highest degree the necessary qualities of speed, strength, space and ventilation—each ship to make four trips per annum from the Atlantic ports and Pernambuco to Liberia. The objects specified are, 1st, the suppression of the African slave-trade; 2d, the carrying the mails between the United States and the Republic of Liberia; and 3d, to extend and regulate the trade between the United States and Liberia; and 4th, to promote the emigration of free persons of color to Liberia.

The cost of conveying emigrants to Liberia in ves-sels now employed is thirty dollars for each grown person, and half that sum for children. This pro-

dollars to the anti-slavery cause, besides aiding a poor sick family or two in their own neighborhood. Let abolitionists look on the two pictures, and be wise.

In haste,

event of war.

The project was presented in the House, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, yesterday The memorial is signed by Joseph Bryan, of Alaba ma, for himself and his associates.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Calhoun's death will cause a vacancy which, we trust, will never be filled. He had respectable and even noble traits, but the judgment of future ages will rank him with the most bigoted and inhuman of despots. His firmness, bravery, energy, frankness, fidelity, integrity in regard to truth and the fulfilment of promises, and the correctness of his private life, are all traits worthy of the utmost regard and esteem. But in the case of Mr. Calhoun, they were all diverted, so far as his public life was concerned, to the most inhuman, cruel, and unjust purposes. Mr. Webster,—a most appropriate culogist,—speaks of his exalted patriotism. The patriotism of Mr. Calhoun was narrow, bigoted, sectional, and inhuman. His whole life has been spent in a war against human rights. He has belonged to all parties in their turn, except the anti-slavery, but his purposes and aims have been only to fortify, extend and the ship is ready for sea, when they are placed on board, provided the ship pays the expenses incurred by their imprisonment.

It so happened that Capt. Bursley's friend had two colored men among his crew, who upon their arrival were arrested and placed in the lock-up. Somewhat annoyed at this reduction of his numbers on ship-board, and, moreover, not having forgotten a joke which Capt. Bursley had played upon him previously, the idea of retaliating upon his friend came into his mind. He thought that a favorable opportunity had arrived, and resolved to embace it. Their ships lay at the same wharf, thereby enabling him ships lay at the same wharf, thereby enabling him entered the same wharf, thereby enabling him and ties in their turn, except the anti-slavery, but his purposes and aims have been only to fortify, extend and persentate not institute, and have been only to fortify, extend and persentate not have been only to fortify, extend and persent and the institution of slavery. With these purposes acknowledged, he has been the idol and admiration of the leading men of the Whig and Democratic parties. He went into Tyler's cabinet to complete the plunder and robberty of Mexico, for the benefit of slavery, with the unanimous approbation of every member of the Senate. He has always fought for the South against the rights and privileges of the North. He supported South Carolina in her war and statutes against the rights and liberties of the citizens of Massachusetts, and in her significant provinces and the institution of slavery. With these purposes acknowledged, he has been the idol and admiration of the leading men of the Whig and Democratic parties. He went into Tyler's cabinet to complete the plunder and robberty of Mexico, for the benefit of slavery, with the unanimous approbation of every member of the Senate. He has always fought for the Senate. into his mind. He thought that a favorable opportunity had arrived, and resolved to embace it. Their ships lay at the same wharf, thereby enabling him the better to carry out his plans. Capt. Bursley, who was a very dark-complexioned man, with hair quite currly, was active and industrious in his habits, and for exercise was accustomed to rise at an early hour, and go upon the wharf in his shirt-sleeves, and split some wood for the 'Doctor's' use during the day. Taking advantage of this custom, his friend set himself at work to carry out the joke.

On going through the streets of the city, he came aross the officer who had removed his two men, and accosted him as follows:—

'Holloa, you, sir, here! are you the officer who removed two men from my ship?' (giving her name.)

Have you taken the steward out of the Mount been impatiently looking, as we would for the face of an old and dear friend. We have read it with deep Vernon?' inquired the captain.

'No,' replied the officer, 'I didn't know that she had a darkey steward; but if such is the fact, I'll look after him.'

'Well, you go down upon the wharf to-morrow

an old and dear mend.

interest, and have given our readers a taste of its quality on the first page of this week's paper. From the name of the Report, readers might infer that it embraced and treated of matters merely of a local character. Such, however, is not the fact. It is a 'Well, you go down upon the wharf to-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock, and see what you will find—that's all I have to say,' and the captain passed along, muttering something about 'treating all alike,' in a tone just loud enough to reach the offi
from the pen of Epmund Quincy, Esq.; and his name from the pen of EDMUND QUINCY, Esq.; and his name is a sufficient guarantee for the literary ability and philanthropic fidelity with which the work is per-formed. We hope to enrich our columns with extracts from this invaluable document, in future numbers of the North Star.'—Douglass's North Star.

> 'This rich pamphlet of 84 pages is before us. It contains a most interesting report of the past progress, and present state and prospects of Liberty in this country, the British isles, and on the continent of Europe. It embodies a map of learning on the sub-ject of Human Freedom, which the interested reader will hardly find elsewhere. And though the Report visits with the most stringent rebuke the politicians of

less, when, fortunately, he came across a friend, a native, who knew him.

'How now, captain—what means this?' exclaimed his friend, in surprise. 'What scrape have you been getting into thus early in the morning?' and one second class passenger cars were broken in pieces. The engineer, while crossing the bridge, has been in the habit of shutting off steam. In this instance, after reaching about the centre, he perceived the bridge giving way, and instantly put on all steam to escape the danger. The engine, tender, and baggac crate car passed over, while the passenger cars, which had become disconnected from the engine, swayed round and were plunged with the bridge into the stream, where they now remain, two of them upon the bridge, the other standing upon end. We understand how matters stood, and immediately released his prishow matters stood, and immediately released his pris-stand the baggage-master has a wife and family in

> The Worcester Ægis says it was Richard Bliss. and not George Bliss, and so Springfield, who was mis-taken for Dr. Parkman, the murdered man. Mr. Bliss was in the places testified to by the witnesses for the defence, and recollects being bowed at by two

Daguerreotypes Improved.—A London artist has discovered a process by which daguerreotypes are rendered indelible.

the have of Paris is worth \$100,000 to the city, while at retail it sells for over \$700,000.

-The new Senate will n

A wealthy merchant named Lockwood was taken suddenly insane at New York on Friday morning, went out in front of his house, and cut his threat so that he died. Among all her seaward-looking cliffs, Spain has not a single light-house, from the Pyrenees to Point Europa; she has no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs; and till recently, there has been no safety for travellers on the highways.

Curious Coincidence.—The body servant of Mr. Cal-houn died on Sunday night—the evening of the day his master died.

Falling Off in the Cotton Crop.—A writer in the Al-abama Journal estimates the falling off in the receipts of cotton this year, at the prominent points, at 384,366

The Legislature of Massachusetts has granted an act of incorporation to an association to be entitled the New England Art Union. Edward Everett, Pro-fessor Longfellow, Franklin Dexter, Esq., and others, are smong the Board of Managers.

The Rev. Porter Clay, the surviving full broth er of the Hon. Honry Clay, died at Camden, Arkan-sas, on the 16th of February, in the 71st year of his

The Seneca Observer says that Mr. Alphe Miller, liquor merchant of Auburn, came to his death at Waterloo, on Saturday last, in consequence of drinking too much liquor. He was challenged by an individual to test their respective powers of drinking, and fell a victim to his folly. His competitor escaped by vomiting the liquor from his stomach, ere it had taken effect.

The daughter of Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, received the prize of a silver cup at the Bourbon Fair, worth \$100, for the best quilt. A true honor to any man's daughter.

A Woman of 107 Years Burned. Sylvia Lockman A Woman of 107 Years Burned. Syivia Lockman, an old negro woman, at Trenton, on Thursday afternoon last, lit her pipe and laid down on her bed, when it is supposed she fell asleep, and the pipe faling from her mouth, the fire therein caught to her clothes, and she was horribly burned. She lingered in great agony until Friday afternoon, and then died. The True American says she was 107 years of age, and that she originally came from Africa.—Necark

The New York Globe, a daily Democratic paper of the smaller size, which until very recently supported the Pree Soil movement, is now denouncing the Wilmot Proviso, Free Soilism, Abolitionism, and all other isms of the same family.

VOL. XX. NO. 16

DUGDALE'S PATENT Moth-Proof Bee-Hive.

THE above Hive is admitted, wherever in THE above Hive is admitted, wherever its ments have been fairly examined or tosted, to be surprise to any over offered to the public. It is a simple set affords facilities for dividing the bees, removing the honey and honey-comb; and, in short, for prescring the bees in a healthy and prosperous condition, as accomplishing every thing expected or desired by the culturists, far beyond those of any hire or palse heretofore constructed.

Bee-culturists, and all those desiring the introduction to the public of the best and most convenient this one for the property requested to among this one for the property.

Hive ever constructed, are earnestly requested to ex-amine this one for themselves, and see if it is not all that it claims to be.

The following are a few of the many testimonials which might be given, showing the superiority of this Hive:—

Governor Ford's Testimony,

I, the undersigned, having examined the rates
Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall J. A. Dugdale's pates,
most cheerfully say, that I consider it the best adapte
to the purpose intended, and the most perfect of my thing of the kind which I have ever seer

Burton, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1849.

Cayuga County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Cayuga County Agricultural Society on mechanisticles, hereby certify that we have examined a be.

Hive of Mr. Daniel Bonsall's, (Jos. A. Dagdale's particles, the county of the tent,) and do not hesitate to say, that it is the in constructed hive we have ever seen, and we should think that it was as near perfect as any bre-hive the could be made.

EMERY GOODWIN. Burton tp, at the Agricultural Fair, Sept. 19, '40.

Mahoning County Agricultural Society. Mahoning County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Mahoning County Agricultural Society, on aschanic articles, hereby certify that we have examined a Bee-Hive of Daniel Bonsall's, patented by J. A. Dagdale, and do not hestate to say, that it is the bacconstructed Hive we have ever seen. We can resumend it to all persons who may need it.

Signed by the Committee, this 6th day of Oct. '48.

WILLIAM RUTTER

WILLIAM BLYTHE NATHAN HARTMAN,

The following Diploma was procured from the pust Agricultural Fair, held at Syracuse, in the State of New York, taking the prize over all other competites. The report was made by Horace Davenport, of Levis Co., to wit: 'The Committee on Bee Hiva has minutely examined Dugdale's Moth-Proof Ree Ris, deposited by Thomas McClintock, of Waterlo, Sences County. They find it a very indexion, simple, and commodious Hive, embracing, in their judgment, in GREAT PERFECTION, the desirable requisites of all in. The moth-proof door, thoroughly ventilated by mans of acreen wire, and the Moth Chamber, so constructed that the moths can be taken, and with their progest destroyed, are new and important appendages; in destroyed, are new and important appendage; as the Hive, which is essentially a double one, is saintably constructed for the tran fer of the Bees for one Hivo to another, so as to preclude the necessity of swarming. They regard it, so far as their information extends, as THE BEST HIVE EXTANT, and conmend it to the Society for the award, which they does such merit entitles it to.

Syracuse, Sept. 3d, 1849. DIPLOMA awarded by the New York State Agricultural Society, to Joseph A. Dugdale, Selma, Cari Co., Ohio, for one Moth-Proof Bee Hive. JOHN A. KING, Pro. B. P. JOHNSON, Sec.

This Hive is also highly commended by the Hea-Joshua R. Giddings, Professor Kirtland, of Cier-land, Doctors Martin and Stanton, together with a long list of practical culturists in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia.

LP For individual, town, county, or State right, apply to the inventor, JOSEPH A. DUGDALL, Selma, Clark County, Ohio.

Purchasers of rights will be furnished with all the ecessary directions for constructing and using the Family and township rights for Essex County, in this State, are for sale by the Editor of the Libert-

tor. A good Agent is wanted for this purpose. Great Cough Remedy!



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

THE annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of many medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to con pare with the salutary effects produced by 'ATER's CHERRY PECTORAL.

The remarkable cures of diseases of the lange which have been realized by its use, attested as the are by many prominent professors and physiciss it this and foreign lands, should encourage the said to persevere, with the strong assurance that the used the 'CHERRY PECTORAL' will relieve and the mately cure them.

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may be placed. DR. PERKINS, President of Vermont Medical Callege,
one of the most learned and intelligent physiciss it
the country, considers it a 'composition of rate of
cellence for the cure of that formidable disease, On-

NORWICH, April 26, 184 Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir—Agreeably to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what have known of the effects of your CHERRY FED TORAL, and they have been astonishing indeal. Mrs. Betsey Streeter has been afflicted with a sun are relentless cough, which reduced her very low, it low that little hope could be entained of her reconstruction. ry. Numerous remedies had been trued without of fect before the CHERRY PECTORAL: and the has cured her. George Watkinson, Esq. had, to knowledge, been afflicted with Asthma for simplers, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has entirely removed the disease, so he is as free from any of its symptoms as we st. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely stacked with the Bronchitis as to disable him from his duties. with the Bronchitis as to disable him from and nothing had afforded him relief un

Thorning) carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL which cured him at once, and he now officiate a usual in his place.

These are three of the cases in which we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have green the pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected of sir, your humble servants,

[REV.] DAVID THORNING,

[HON.] JOSEPH BATTLES.

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The public have but to know the virtues and stonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL" in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will far secured from these dangers, whenever this remedian be obtained.

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